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Korea Today

PYONGYANG 2 1967



The circular body machine shop of the Kangsu Knitted Goods Mill

Korea Today



FRONT COVER: The Korean people have done everything to build up and strengthen the armed forces of the people for the complete independence of the country and for reinforcing North Korea, the democratic base of the land. In the arduous days of the Patriotic War of Liberation, the young Korean People's Army in co-operation with the people crushed the Yankees and safeguarded the motherland. Refusing to draw a lesson from the war, the enemy still occupy South Korea and are working like mad to start another war. But, if they choose a reckless path, they will be dealt a final blow by the Korean People's Army and the people. The Korean People's Army is equipped with modern arms and is invincible. Watching every move of the enemy, the vigilant men of the Korean People's Army firmly defend the outposts.

BACK COVER: Moranbong Hill after snow (Pyongyang)

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THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PEOPLE

EVERY independent country should be in possession of its own army. Only when its army is strong enough to defend its territory and the people and to repulse all foreign aggression, can it enjoy complete independence.

The Korean people had a bitter experience in this respect. At the turn of the century Korea was invaded and occupied by the Japanese imperialists but she had no army to repulse the on-coming enemy. It was a lesson to the Korean people. Consequently, when Japanese imperialism was crushed and the country was liberated in August 1945, endeavours were made for setting up an army capable of protecting their independence.

The Korean people, now the masters of the country, carried through land reform and other

Review on the first birthday
of the Korean People's Army



democratic reforms while struggling to win the full independence of the country. They had to consolidate North Korea, the democratic base of the land, not only politically and economically but also militarily. To this end, they had to build up the people's armed forces. This was more urgent in the light of the situation created in the country; the U.S. aggressors occupied South Korea to split the nation and worked very hard to reduce Korea to a colony, enslave the people, and prepare for war.

And on February 8, 1948, the Korean People's Army was founded. Thus the Korean people came to have a modern army to defend the land and revolutionary gains. The Korean People's Army inheriting the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the first revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, was organized with the fighters trained in the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core. The spirit of men and officers being one, and of soldiers and people being one, and the revolutionary traditions, experiences, patriotism of the anti-Japanese partisans attained in the 15 years of the difficult armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, were taken over by the People's Army.

It is the basic mission of the Korean People's Army to serve the country and people—the heir to the anti-Japanese armed forces and revolutionary army led by the Workers' Party of Korea. The army is organized with the best sons and daughters

Pilots in the making



of the working people—workers, peasants and others; there is a firm unity of men and officers and a close kinship with the people, and the army enjoys the love and full support of the people. To the Korean People's Army, the revolutionary ideology of Marxism-Leninism is the ideological weapon; to struggle for the country's independence and the victory of the Korean revolution is their mission. And its invincible power was fully exhibited in the three-year Patriotic War of Liberation, the war forced upon the Korean people by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets.

The war was the hardest trial and gravest test for the Korean people and their armed forces. The American aggressors threw into the war a large force of their own—land, sea, and air—in addition to the puppet Syngman Rhee army and troops from 15 of their satellites. The U.S. even employed chemical and bacteriological weapons and pursued the war in the most barbarous way. They calculated that with their outnumbering forces and technical superiority they could bring the Korean people and the People's Army to their knees, seize at a stroke North Korea and chain the Korean people to slavery. No miscalculation, however, could be

bigger than theirs.

The young two-year-old People's Army fought valiantly to safeguard the country and people. They dealt a staggering blow at the mighty enemy and crushed repeatedly their furious offensives, displaying matchless valour and mass heroism. The fighters of the Korean People's Army drew strength and bravery from the brilliant achievements and the unyielding revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. They were fired with the determination that they should defend to the last the land, the people's power, and the people's democratic system lest the people should become slaves again.

In the war that they had started the Pentagon had to pay a heavy toll; they suffered over 1,090,000 casualties and spent 20,000,000,000 dollars and over 73,000,000 tons of war supplies. All the wild dreams of the American imperialists were shattered in the Korean war and they were dealt the most humiliating military, political, and moral defeat in their history of war.

The Korean people won a great victory and protected freedom, independence, and the revolutionary gains. It was a victory of the revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary

forces, a triumph of the revolutionary army over the imperialist aggressive forces. Moreover, the Korean war proved that the U.S. was not invincible and a people could be victorious if they, united as one, take up arms to defend freedom, independence, and progress. In the severe war the Korean People's Army grew into a mighty revolutionary army and its confidence in victory for their just cause was emboldened. It was strengthened with the veteran revolutionaries and the young cadres steeled in the war.

In the postwar years the Korean People's Army has vigilantly guarded the people's creative labour for socialist construction while consolidating itself more politically, ideologically, and technically.

Refusing to draw a lesson from the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists still occupy South Korea, keep reinforcing their units and the Seoul puppet army, ship into South Korea new types of arms, expand military establishments, conduct frequently war games along the demarcation line against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They have even brought the revived Japanese militarists into South Korea for Tokyo-Seoul co-operation and openly commit aggression and ferment war in Asia and other parts of the globe.

Despite heavy casualties in Vietnam, the Pentagon is frantic in escalating war. Under the situation the Korean people and the world must

A merry rest period



be vigilant and watch every move of the American aggressors.

The Korean people have pursued the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, the policy to reorganize the socialist construction programme in line with the prevailing situation, and, in particular, to carry on the building of economy and defences in parallel so as to increase the defence capabilities in the light of the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists.

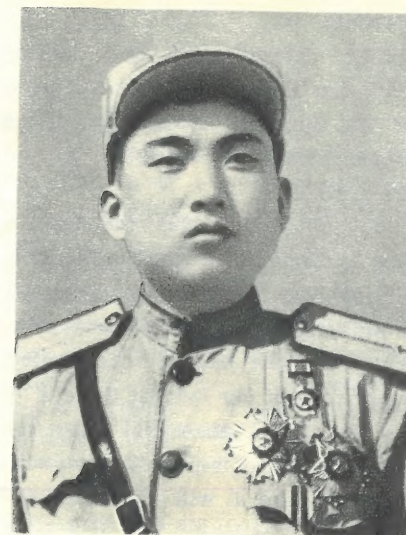
In order to increase the country's defence power, the People's Army and the people are being strengthened politically and ideologically so that they would fight to a man for the defence of the motherland if the U.S. imperialists choose to start another war. The armymen are imbued firmly with the revolutionary theory and indomitable spirit, and socialist patriotism; they are educated to have a boundless love for their people, bear a burning hatred against the enemy, and display mass heroism and valour in battle.

It is the country's military line to make the army a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people, and turn the whole land into a fortress. This line has been put into practice with much success. Now everyone, from a soldier to a general, is ready and can perform the duty of one rank higher in case of emergency. And the army is equipped with modern weapons and combat materials to meet the requirements of modern warfare.

To arm the entire people and to turn the whole country into a fortress has given the country a most powerful defence system, and the Korean people are prepared to smash all the subversive schemes of the enemy and crush armed attacks of the enemy. The militia men and workers of factories guard their work places, and the militia men and peasants in the countryside their villages. The entire people, holding arms in one hand and hammer and sickle in the other, are reliably safeguarding their socialist motherland and energetically pushing ahead with the country's socialist construction.

No imperialist aggressors will frighten the Korean people. The Korean people do not want war, but will not shrink from it. If the U.S. imperialists start another war the Korean people will face it squarely and annihilate the aggressors. If the U.S. imperialists start a reckless adventure without learning a lesson from history, the Korean people and their army will administer a crushing blow to them.

The Country and the Youth



Hero of the D.P.R.K.
Han Kye Ryul



Hero of the D.P.R.K.
Jo Koon Shil

"I am a youth of liberated Korea. My life is precious to me. A bright future is priceless, too. But my life, my hope, and my happiness are less valuable than the fate of the country. Nothing is loftier than giving my life—my only life and youth—to my country, to my only country!" This is from the memo written by Ri Soo Bok, a well-known Hero of Korea.

He was in the columns of the People's Army and fought the U.S. aggressors in the Korean war. It was in the battle for Height 1211 in October 1951 that he blocked an enemy gun muzzle with his body and opened a path for his unit. He was then only 19.

Who would not value his life and youth? Particularly, for a youth of nineteen, whose heart is full of hopes and dreams! But, to Ri Soo Bok his motherland came before all others and he was ready to dedicate and did dedicate his youthful life to the country.

But Hero Ri Soo Bok was not the only one who fought in such a lofty spirit for the country. All the People's Army men did so.

In the war, the Korean people and their armed forces displayed the mass heroism and patriotism. They safe-

guarded every inch of the land from the enemy's repeated fierce attacks and dealt them heavy blows. The Korean youths in the three-year war put out of action more than 1,090,000 enemy soldiers including over 397,000 Yankees, and shot down over 5,700 planes. Indeed many heroic tales are told about the war.

The 22-year-old Hero Kang Ho Yung refusing to be sent to the rear when he was seriously wounded in his arms and legs, crawled among the enemies with a handgrenade in his mouth. He was a human bomb himself.

Hero Han Kye Ryul, aged then 23, cried out a slogan: "Every height of the land is mine, and I will guard it with my blood." He defended his height from the human waves of the enemy until only two men were left.

Jo Koon Shil, an 18-year-old machinegunner, was wounded in the arms and legs. But he said: "Though my arms and legs may be immobilized but my machinegun will not

stop as long as my heart pulses." He kept pressing on the trigger with his teeth to mow down the enemies.

With such an invincible spirit and determination all the Korean youths fought against the aggressors in the Korean war on the ground, in the air, on the sea, and in the rear. They were the youths, the best sons and daughters of Korea's workers and farmers, who had once experienced most bitterly humiliation and suppression at the hands of the Japanese militarists.

The liberated motherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave them, these youths, a new hope and a new life. They were given an opportunity to learn and work happily for the first time in their life. Consequently, they knew from their personal experiences what the country meant to them and they were ready to stand up and fight for her when she was attacked by the enemy hordes.

Within three weeks after the U.S.

imperialists started the war, over 849,000 youths volunteered to fight the enemy. Hero Ri Soo Bok, then he was a senior middle school student, vowed: "Who will defend the motherland if our youths do not? It is the most sublime honour for our youths to engage in a sacred battle and safeguard the motherland. I pledge here to fight valiantly to the last drop of my blood so that we should not be enslaved again and lose our happy school days."

Some ten years has elapsed since the end of the Korean war. The youths who participated in the war are in their thirties and forties now working devotedly for the country's socialist construction. They are brimming with a firm determination to fight to the end against the sworn enemy, they are working with sickle and hammer in one hand and rifle in the other. They will defend the country as they did. Then a new generation is growing up too. They all detest imperialism unswervingly as well as the exploiting system; they are prepared to crush them mercilessly. Our youths are imbued with

socialist patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and revolutionary optimism.

If the U.S. imperialists dare start another war in Korea, our youths will deal them a thousandfold blow and uphold the country's honour and freedom.

Such determination and fighting spirit can be read vividly in the pages of the Visitors' Book kept at the Memorial of the Patriotic War of Liberation:

"I shall follow the footsteps of Heroes Kang Ho Yung, Ri Soo Bok, all the Heroes numbering over 480. I am resolved to frustrate every intrigue of the enemy and protect every inch of our land at the cost of my life. I will never put down my gun as long as imperialism remains on earth and I will safeguard the beloved motherland." This is what a young soldier who recently visited the Memorial wrote. Another wrote like this: "I am a young worker of Korea. I will do my best to take over and develop the revolutionary traditions shaped out in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and carried on fur-



The bust of Hero of the D.P.R.K., Kang Ho Yung

ther in the Patriotic War of Liberation. And I am determined to fight to the last for the sake of my country."

Being supported by our youths whose hearts are flaming with patriotism and heroism, our country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will stand rock-firm and thrive for ever.

Ri Soo Bok, Hero of the D.P.R.K., blocked the muzzle of the enemy's machinegun



A Story about Hero Joo Han Jin

KANG BYUNG KOOK

It was in the fall of 1951. The Korean war was raging in full fury.

The platoon commanded by Joo Han Jin was on the "stone hill" in front of Height 811.7, an enemy stronghold, on the eastern part of the front.

The name of "stone hill" was given by our soldiers because the hill was stony. It was some 150 metres away from Height 811.7. Since the enemy position was on a higher elevation, they could observe the front, both flanks, and the rear of our defence line.

If the enemy were dislodged from Height 811.7, their right and left flanks would be exposed, so Height 811.7 was of strategic significance to them.

One enemy company was well entrenched on this height. Especially, the enemy's gun positions overlooking the "stone hill", showered our men with bullets at any time. The enemy had a five-gun position on the height.

On the first day when our army reached the height, platoon leader Han Jin, with Ho Kyung, a squad leader, braving the enemy's furious firing, made a careful study of the terrain of the place. Sleep would not come to Han Jin that night. He kept asking himself. What should we do to knock off the enemy on the height? Suddenly the telephone rang. It was from Comrade Ryoo Kyung Soo, Army Corps Commander. He asked about our positions and the enemy's movements.

The Commander stressed that everyone of our men was worth more than a hundred enemy soldiers and that everyone of our men was worth his weight in gold.

Early in the following morning before the enemy men were about, the platoon leader Han Jin ordered firing at the enemy's hill. Now the enemy were in a complete confusion. Around noon the platoon leader again ordered firing. The next morning, the artillery too hit the enemy positions on the height. This continued for several days. So frightened, the enemy did not dare move about.

One night there was another call from the Army Corps Commander who said he was very pleased to learn that our men were holding the initiative and beat the enemy. The Commander encouraged the platoon leader to keep up with the good work. Then he said our men should dig in well and he would visit the platoon before long.

Han Jin once again felt deeply proud of having such a revolutionary fighter as his superior. Comrade Ryoo Kyung Soo had taken part in the anti-Japanese partisan struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It was one day after the telephone call.

Comrade Ryoo Kyung Soo unannounced came to the

"stone hill" braving the rain of enemy bullets and shells. He accompanied by the platoon leader inspected the trenches, men's bunkers, and the mess hall, and inquired about how the men fared.

The Commander after a meal with the soldiers had a long chat with them.

Eventually the men asked: "Comrade Army Corps Commander! Please tell us about the partisans who fought the Japanese imperialists."

Platoon leader Han Jin and his men pleaded with the Commander.

Comrade Ryoo Kyung Soo for a moment was wrapped in thoughts. He seemed to be recalling the difficult days, then he began to speak. His story ran something like this:

It happened 15 years ago. The main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army personally commanded by General Kim Il Sung delivered staggering blows to the enemy in the battles of Bocheonbo, Moosan, and Chiensanfen Peak. Now the enemy were desperate, and they mobilized a large force which they called "punitive troops" to "annihilate" the partisans.

In Fusung county there was a place called Myoryung, where a most vicious battalion of the puppet Manchurian army was stationed.

The place was well fortified too.

Comrade Commander went on:

"I was a machinegunner in the Myoryung battle. The anti-Japanese guerrillas won victory in the 15 years of hard struggle against the well-equipped modern army of Japan because their hearts were filled with the revolutionary spirit and love for the motherland and the people. Of course, I should not overlook the detailed preparations for the battle and the bravery of our men. You too should fight with such spirit against the American imperialists..."

Before he went down the hill, he told the men to dig more trenches, particularly a deep passage for the food carrying. Then he instructed all necessary preparations be made so that the men could fight on several days even when the enemy should cut off our supply route. Platoon leader Han Jin renewed his determination to love the motherland and fight like the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

One day he happened to read an article in the paper. It was a letter written by a school girl in Pyongyang and addressed to the armymen. The girl said all her parents and brothers and sisters were killed by an enemy's air raid. She saw her house and school burning to ashes. Now she was all alone. She was asking the fighting men to revenge her upon the enemy.

Platoon leader Han Jin felt his heart rending. How

many factories, schools and villages—the fruits of the people's creative labour—have been reduced to the ground by the enemy!

He had little school education because he was so poor.

But how warm his heart felt when he saw all children going to school after the country's liberation. But the American devils are out to destroy our happiness. Looking up at the enemy's position on Height 811.7, he told himself: "We will crush you, devils!"

One day he was called by the unit headquarters. There was a new combat mission for the platoon. The third platoon with the first platoon should destroy the five-gun position on Height 811.7, then hold the place, and aid the first platoon which would pursue the fleeing enemy. According to the plan, Han Jin's platoon would storm the enemy gun position as soon as our artillery's "softening" was over.

Soon our artillery opened up. His men jumped out of the trench one by one. When our men were close to the enemy position, our guns began to hit at the enemy's rear.

"Charge!" Platoon leader rushed forward. Suddenly, the enemy guns began to spit fire. They must have spotted our men approaching. In the rain of bullets the platoon leader kept moving at the head of his men. When he was some metres away from the gun position, he threw a handgrenade. Next moment, he began firing his gun. In the meantime, his platoon surrounded the enemy's guns and silenced them. The battle cries of the first and second platoons running after the fleeing enemy, shook the hill. But, some seconds later, the first platoon was checked by the furious resistance of the enemy.

Now platoon leader Han Jin was ordered to seize the enemy's observation post on the crest of the hill. His

platoon began to climb up the crest. Han Jin turned right to reach the trench leading to the observation post when black figures raised their heads and started firing. He instinctively threw himself to the ground and looked back at his men. They were flat on the ground too. No one could advance. Now the enemy's fire was more intense. The situation was urgent. Orderly Kim Chang Kyoo appeared by the platoon leader to convey the company commander's order. Han Jin and his men were to take the observation post and be ready to repulse the enemy's counter-attack. It admitted of no delay.

Han Jin ordering squad leader Pil Haing to take care of the enemy pillboxes dashed toward the observation post. The enemy spotted him, and concentrated fire on him. He threw handgrenades to them. Suddenly all our machineguns opened up everywhere—that was the signal of charge of the company. Han Jin rushed into the post, shouting: "Hold 'em up! Or you are dead men."

But the enemy resisted firing. Soon the light went off in the post. He rushed outside and fired his signal gun into it, shouting: "Here it is for you!" The flash lighted up the post again. The enemy so frightened took the signal shell for a new kind of weapon; there was a bewildering confusion.

As the post was lighted our men showered bullets into it. Panic-stricken, the enemy tried to run outside. "Stick 'em up!" cried Han Jin. Now holding up their hands, the enemy company commander and eight men came out. Without a moment's delay platoon leader jumped into the post and thrust the documents on the table in his pocket. The platoon occupied a wireless station, too. Then the orderly fired the signal gun at the order of the platoon leader. It was followed by the "Hurrah" of the platoon.



Economic Construction and National Defence

THE Korean people have adhered to the principle of combining economic construction with the upbuilding of national defence through the whole course of revolution and construction.

This principle is the strategic line reflecting the objective requirements of our revolution in progress, and a series of measures have been taken for the successful implementation of this line during the past few years in connection with the changing world situation. As long as imperialism persists on the globe, a threat of war will be there always. Nor can the world enjoy tranquillity.

Today the U.S. imperialists are escalating their dirty war of aggression in Vietnam, and interference and aggression are their wares in all parts of Asia. They still occupy South Korea, and bring in modern weapons of every type to aggravate the tension in Korea and kindle another war.

Under this situation, how to combine economic construction with the upbuilding of national defence poses as one of the fundamental questions on which depends the future of socialist construction and the final victory of the revolution.

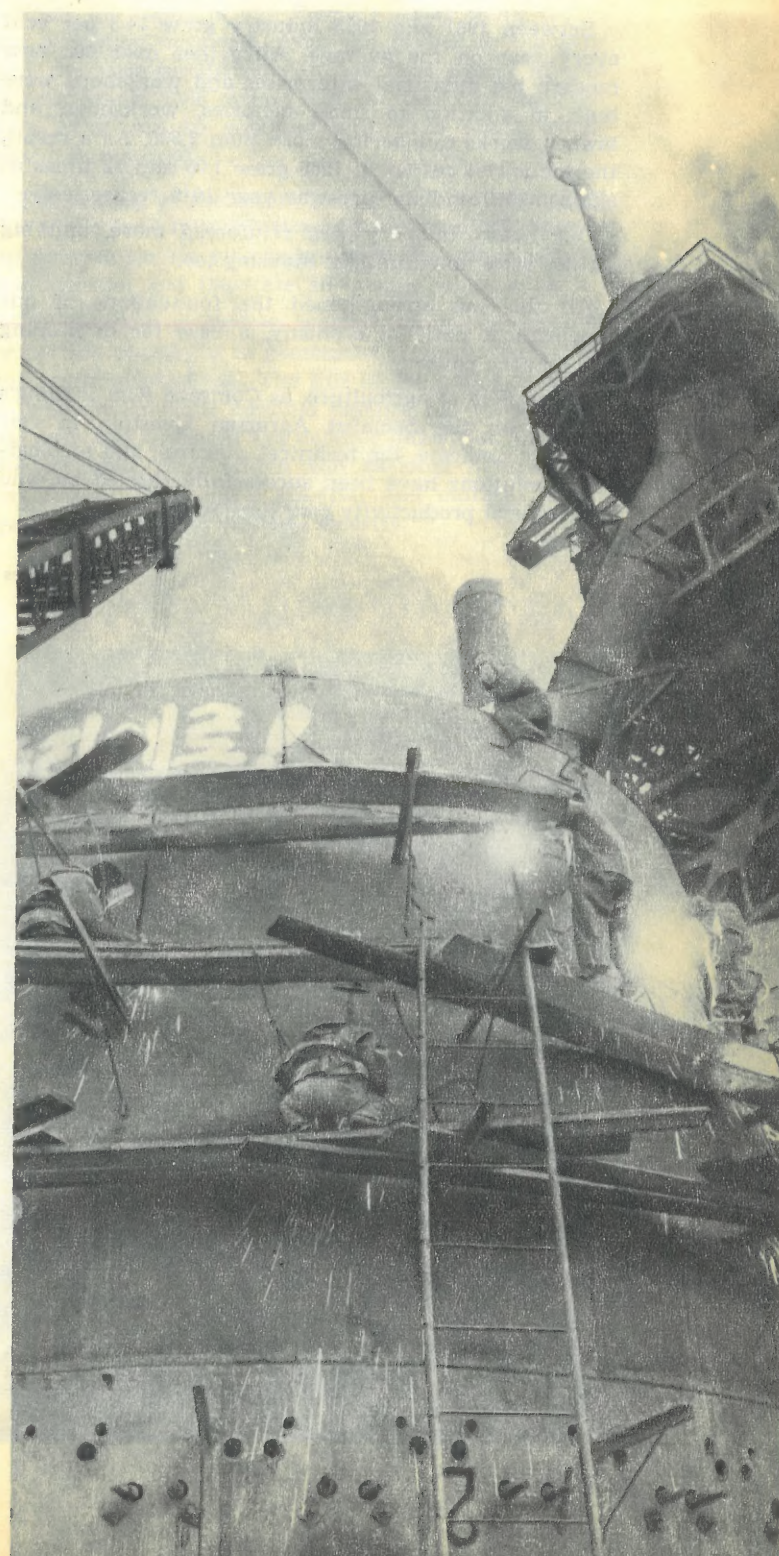
Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October last year:

"It is of paramount importance in our revolutionary struggle and construction work today to reorganize all work of socialist construction in line with the requirements of the prevailing situation and, in particular, to carry on the building of the economy and defences in parallel so as to increase our defence capabilities in the light of the enemy's aggressive schemes."

Following this line of the Party, the Korean people are striving to strengthen the national defence along with the tasks of building up the economy. Socialist construction should be promoted energetically for the prosperity and welfare of the nation and the people; national defence be strengthened for the national security and against possible aggression of the enemy.

In particular, our Party at the Fifth Plenum of its Fourth Central Committee in 1962 stressed the strengthening of national defence. Ever since greater energy has been concentrated on the upbuilding of national defence, far more than estimated in the current seven-year plan.

For socialist construction and defence building (at the Kim Chalk Iron Works, an iron-making centre in the northern district)



The prevailing situation testifies to the correctness of the measures taken by the Party for increasing the country's defence potential though it was necessary to adjust the tempo of economic growth to some extent.

Today the danger of war is increasing in the whole of Asia owing to the aggressive policy of the U.S., the mainstay of modern imperialism and colonialism. The tension in Korea is also being heightened.

Our workers are exerting themselves creatively as ever to implement the tasks the nation faces—to build up national defence in parallel with economic construction. And notable successes have been attained already.

Between 1961 and 1965 industry grew 14.3 per cent every year on the average. Altogether over 300 new modern big industrial enterprises and workshops were built in addition to small factories, workshops, and branch works numbering more than 2,300. As a result, the industrial output in 1965 grew 1.95 and 12 times as against 1960 and the pre-war year 1949 respectively.

Our heavy industry was reinforced more, and big strides were noted in light industry too.

All this has strengthened the foundations of our independent national economy, a base for developing our defence power.

In the field of agriculture, as Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" indicate, the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions have been successfully carried on, and agricultural productivity rose considerably.

During the past five years, irrigation was energetically carried on, with the result that the area of paddy fields increased by 144,000 *jungbo*, and the rice harvest by 37 per cent. In the same period, the mechanization of agriculture was doubled; now 5 tractors are working for every co-op farm on the average.

By 1965, 96 per cent of all the farm villages and 81.3 per cent of the rural families had electric lights. Then electricity is also used for mechanization, for pumping, field work, and for stock-breeding.

The state also took measures to lessen the burden of the co-op farmers and increase their incomes. Particular mention should be made of the abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind which came into effect last year. Our rural districts are freed from all taxation completely.

The state finances all the major production installations and housing construction in the countryside for the benefit of the peasants. Thus the life of the co-op farmers improved remarkably. Thanks to the solicitude of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K., to which the enhancement of the people's welfare is their guiding principle, there has been a steady growth in the people's living standard. The national income increased 1.6 times in 1965 as against 1960. Real incomes of factory and office workers as well as those of the peasants have risen.

In the fields of culture and education, much progress was made. In the last five years, the number of colleges expanded from 76 to 98, and that of higher technical schools from 82 to 447. The number of college

More dykes are built for irrigation



Housing construction in Pyongyang

a fortress, our Party has exerted tireless efforts to put them into practice and already attained great successes in this respect."

Great attention has been directed to arming the army and the whole people politically and ideologically.

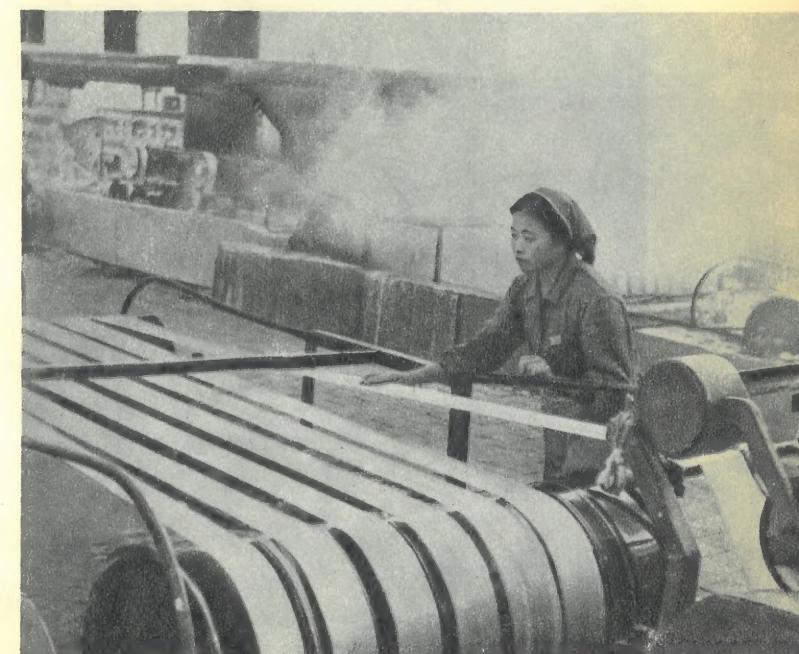
It must be stressed that the Korean People's Army is fundamentally different from the army of an imperialist power. It is a lofty-spirited revolutionary army prepared politically and ideologically to fight for the people's freedom and liberation. The People's Army is well equipped with modern armaments, they are masters of military art. They are fully prepared to meet the enemy armed with up-to-date weapons.

From the ranks of the People's Army more cadres are emerging; everyone, from the soldier to the general, can perform the duty of one rank higher in case of emergency. This means that the ranks of the People's Army can be enlarged with little effort whenever it is required.

The arming of the entire people and the turning of the whole land into a fortress is the country's powerful defence system which can crush the enemy's invasion schemes and frustrate all enemy subversions.

The outcome of modern warfare hinges on whether or not the country is in possession of ample manpower and material resources. The line of combining economic construction with national defence has consolidated the rear and advanced the defence industries. In short, the economic construction and national defence line has raised the people's material and cultural levels, guarding firmly the national security.

At the spinning shop of the Bongoong February 8 Vinalon Factory



students swelled to 126 per cent, and that of higher technical student 13 times. Moreover, the nation will go over to the 9-year compulsory education this year from the 7-year one. Culture and art are also in full bloom and beloved by the people.

The Korean people have made such attainments despite the fact that they had to build up national defence to cope with the possible aggression of the enemies.

All this has been possible because the country stands on a firm base of the independent national economy. At the same time, it is a display of the people's inexhaustible strength.

As in the field of economic construction, the Korean people have registered great successes in the upbuilding of national defence. Self-sustenance in economy and reliance on one's own strength in defence has been the firm line of the Korean people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out: "Having defined it as the basic contents of its military line to train our army into an army of cadres, modernize it, place the entire people under arms and turn the whole land into

OUR COUNTY IS ADVANCING

CHOI YUNG MOK

Chairman, Yumjoo County Co-op Farm Management Committee

NOW every village of the land is busy implementing successfully the tasks put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

Take our county for instance. It is a county in the northwesternmost area of the country, rice being its staple crop. Along the path the Theses is indicating, the socialist rural construction is moving ahead in full steam in our county.

We have gathered in a bumper harvest every year; ever since 1961 the grain output has increased by 10.7 per cent on the average every year. The growth in harvest naturally boosted the incomes of the co-op farmers; in 1965 compared with 1956 the share of every family rose about 2 times in grain and 7.6 times in cash. The co-op farmers owe all these improvements to the correct agricultural policy of the Government and its colossal aid to the countryside.

The Government distributed land among the tillers without compensation after the country's liberation, led the peasants to agricultural co-operation, and did everything for the advancement of agriculture.

Things are getting ready for spring ploughing



Particularly, in his Theses issued in 1964, Premier Kim Il Sung set forth a series of measures for the solution of the peasant and agrarian question in the country where socialist relations of production hold undivided sway.

The Theses mentioned three basic principles in this respect.

They are namely:

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas; second, the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support given by the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way; third, the guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to the advanced level of management of industrial enterprises, the links between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership should be strengthened, and co-operative ownership should be steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people."

In accordance with the line stipulated in the Theses great achievements have been attained in increasing agricultural output and improving the peasants' living.

Much I can write on the results scored in our county, but here I will limit myself to the technical revolution, and, particularly, to the state aid given to the co-op farms.

The Government decided irrigation, mechanization, electrification, and application of chemistry being the chief tasks of the technical revolution, and directed tremendous efforts to this end.

To our county irrigation was a primary, pressing matter, for its chief produce is rice. In the past, the farmers depended on streams at the very best.

But no more of these.

The Samkyo river which had wandered westward has been reset southward. The new pumping station on the Amrok River waters more than a half of the paddies in the county. In our county alone the irrigated area has been doubled during the past five years.

In view of the geographical features of the county, the question of drainage is of primary importance.

Not long ago, many paddies used to be flooded in the months of July and August, the rainy season. To tackle the problem, the county irrigation office collected the data on meteorological observations and weather forecasts to draw up a rational drainage plan. In 1963 large sluice gates were built.

A considerable amount of fund, supplies, and manpower needed for those projects were provided by the Government.

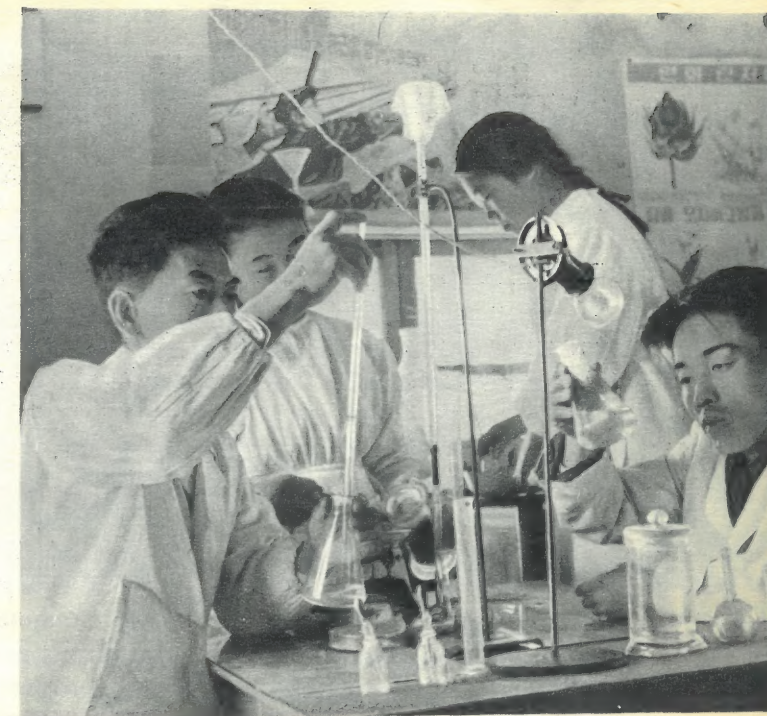
To free the peasantry from difficult work the Government sends every year a great number of farm machines to the countryside. In our county the number of tractors nearly doubled last year over 1960 and that of tractor-drawn farm machines besides lorries, threshers, etc. sharply rose. Now 1.3 tractors are working on every 100 *jungbo* of arable land in our county. Then many other machines are working for us, too. In the past few years the area of land ploughed by tractors and threshing by motors have increased 3.5 times and 5 times respectively, with the result that tractors do almost all the ploughing. Now all threshing is done by machines. The story is the same with transport and land readjustment. Electricity has reached every co-op farm in the county. Modern science and advanced farming methods keep boosting the agricultural output.

Under the guidance of the technical section of the county co-op farm management committee, the co-op farms have improved rice seeds, steps are taken for ameliorating salty and sterile land, and scientific fertilizing has been adopted for each plot and crop.

Mechanization and advanced farming methods require a higher technical and cultural level of the peasants. Therefore, the Theses stress that within the next few years there will be five or more agronomists in every co-op farm and two agronomists or assistant agronomists in every workteam. To this end, a large number of rural youths should be trained at the colleges and higher technical schools for technicians and specialists.

The young farmers determined to implement the tasks set forth in the Theses, are studying hard and the Government provides everything needed in their studies. Thus every year a number of agronomists and assistant agronomists are turned out. Last year alone our county had 67 new agronomists, over a half of them were from our county. During the past five years the number of technicians have increased about 4 times: now each workteam has two or more on an average.

Along with the measures for developing agriculture the Government has been directing much attention to the improvement of the farmers' living. The Theses read: "The socialist state assumes responsibility for the livelihood not only of the factory and office workers but also of the peasants; it assumes responsibility for the development not only of ownership by the whole people but also of co-operative ownership. In the days of the private peasant economy, each peasant was chiefly responsible for his own husbandry and livelihood. But after the completion of the co-operative transformation of agriculture, the Party and the state should bear responsibility for and look after the development of the co-operative farms and the peasants' livelihood." To this end, the Theses point out, the Government should abolish the agricultural tax-in-kind so that the co-op farms can be on a firmer economic basis and the living standards of the peasants rise more. The Government should finance all the capital



Soil is being analysed at the lab in the Ryongsan Co-op Farm

construction and the building of dwelling houses in the rural districts.

As in other parts of the country, all the co-op farms in our county were exempted from the tax-in-kind last year. Now the peasants are free from all taxation and their incomes have increased remarkably.

The construction and enlargement of various facilities—small irrigation facilities, river dike projects, water-pumping facilities, threshing grounds, animal sheds, warehouses, etc., for which the co-op farms had to pay in the past—were financed by the Government during the past three years after the Theses were made public. The state also supplied the farms gratis with several hundred threshers, fertilizer sprayers, and other farm machines. In 1965 the Government reorganized the farm machine stations with a view to making every co-op farm utilize tractors for the maximum benefit. Since then tractors have been stationed in the farms, and the fees too were lowered considerably.

The state has built over 1,700 houses for the peasants without compensation. In the meantime, the Government has raised official purchasing prices of industrial crops and other agricultural produce. It goes without saying that all these measures increased the incomes of the peasants and bettered their livelihood.

Thanks to the energetic aid of the state and the creative efforts of the co-op farmers, agriculture keeps advancing in the county and its technical and material foundations are reinforced as years go by.

VILLAGE CLUBHOUSES

THERE is a clubhouse at every *ri*, the lowest administrative unit of our country. Of course, such clubhouses are also to be found in the cities and workers' settlements.

Every clubhouse is equipped with all facilities including a stage for literary and art circles.

These village clubhouses appeared soon after the country's liberation as a place for the local peasants to get together and raise their cultural level. For the next two or three years the clubhouses played an important

role in the movement against illiteracy. Then the clubhouse was a centre for enhancing the cultural level of the peasants and arming them with socialist patriotism.

With the completion of agricultural co-operation more clubs appeared. Now not only every *ri* but every workteam has its own clubhouse. And in the busy farming season some small clubs are set up in the fields.

The Union of Agricultural Working People runs all the village clubhouses; then the *ri*

clubhouse helps the smaller ones.

The clubhouse is a place for meeting, lecture, and study for the peasants. The peasants study mainly the revolutionary traditions established by the Korean partisans who fought against the Japanese imperialists for 15 years; they study the lofty spiritual world and exploits of the partisans. They read the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Partisans."

Many newspapers and books are provided for in the clubhouses, from where the peasants can borrow books also. In the busy farming season the library goes to the plots too. Sometimes the librarian gets books for its members from the county or factory libraries, even from the Central Library in Pyongyang.

Agricultural science is another important subject for the peasants. More co-op farmers are learning agricultural science from books or through the scientific knowledge class organized by the clubhouse. This work is done by the chief agronomist and his assistants. Usually there is a scientific knowledge study room in every clubhouse, where there are also various experimental apparatus and crop specimens. The peasants study about soil, animal husbandry, hydraulics, and fertilizing. For an example take the Chilli Co-operative Farm in Sookchun County, South Pyongan Province. Some 100 co-op farmers are enrolled in the

scientific knowledge room—those are the ones who take the correspondence course of the higher agricultural school or those who are working to become agro-technicians in the near future.

The most popular in connection with the village clubhouse is the literary and art circle. In the past there was one single circle in the whole co-operative farm for a few who were interested in literature and art. But now literature and art have become so popular that every workteam has its own literary and art circle.

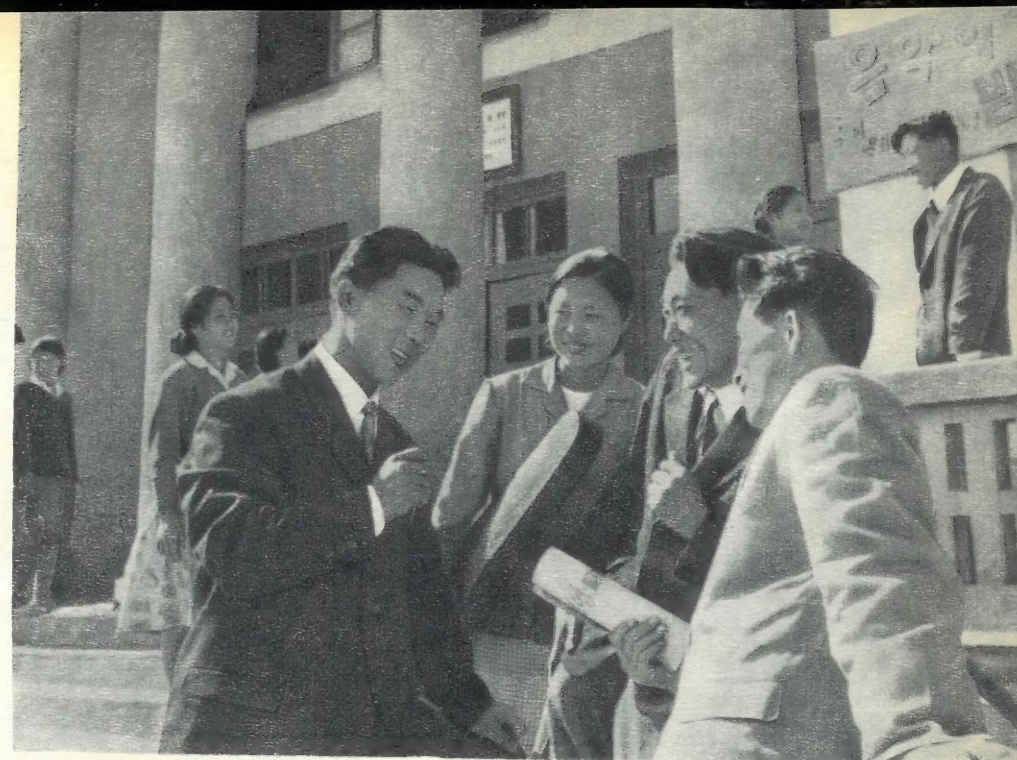
Many village clubhouses, like those in Chilli, Sookchun County, in Ryongori, Moonduk County, and in Sambongri, Pyungwon County, South Pyongan Province, have an 800-seat theatre. Often art circles of several workteams give performances at the club. Movies are also shown here. Then art troupes from Pyongyang often come to give performances. Some clubhouses, like the one at the Chilli Co-operative Farm, arrange special courses for art circle leaders; lessons are given in singing, dancing, and in instrumental playing.

Last year the Chilli co-op farm art circle presented many new works of its own. Some of them were highly praised at the national rural art circle contest.

Their dance drama "A New Song on the Booheung" was particularly well received. Some 300 co-op farmers appeared in it. Now some 100 farmers can read music, write verses, and make dances.

There are various sorts of games at the clubhouse. In the evening the elderly group enjoy a game of chess.

Various charts, posters, news



Young people of the Moonhwa Co-op Farm in Bookchung County come to the clubhouse for a "musical evening"

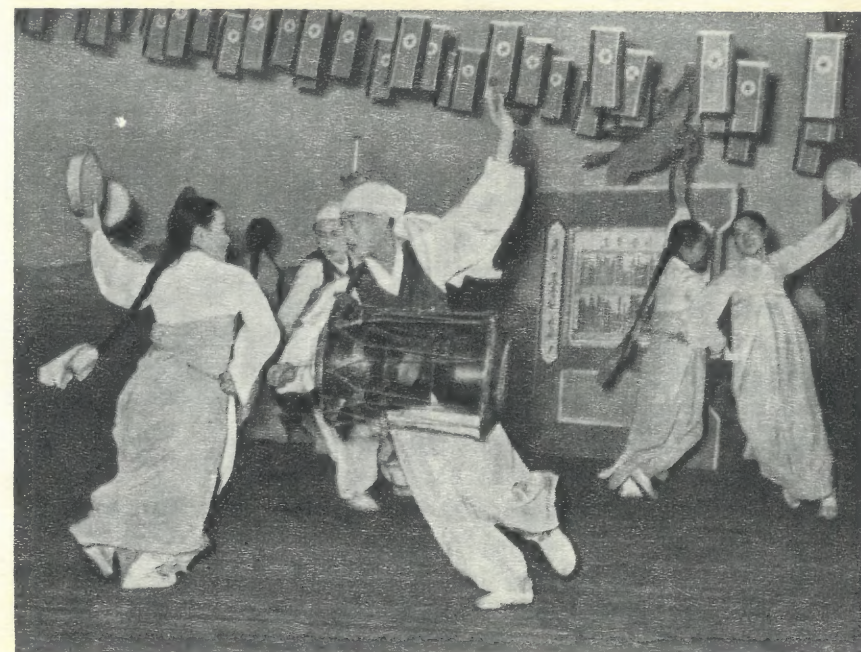
are to be found at the village club. Then there is a through-wire radio studio for education and news reporting.

No more the co-op farmers are individual farmers of yesterday. They are the fighters

who are carrying out the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions in the countryside.

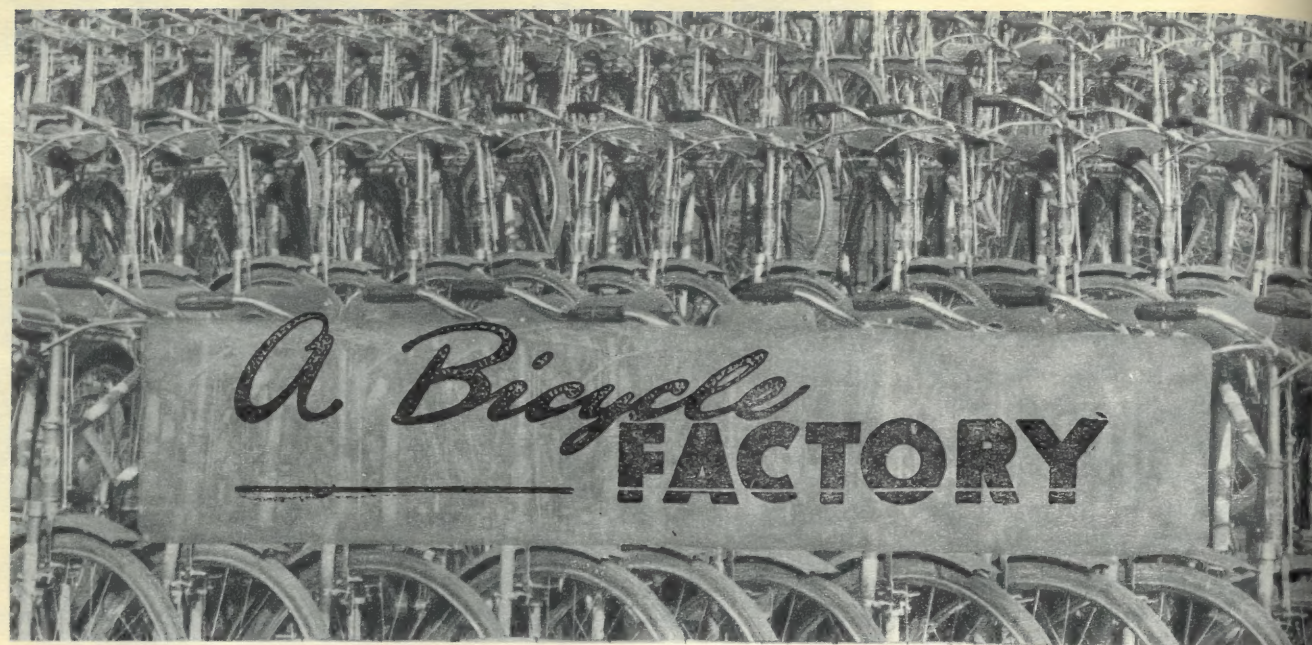
And the village clubhouses are playing an important role in executing the revolutionary tasks in the countryside.

A rehearsal of the dance circle (at the Chilli Co-op Farm, Sookchun County, South Pyongan Province)



Co-op farmers are studying agro-technics at the clubhouse





MOON IN SOO

THE "Swallow" brand bicycle is to be seen in every part of our country. The factory that turns out this bicycle is located in Sungchun in the mountainous, central region of the country. The Sungchun Bicycle Factory is its name.

Like all other local factories, this factory too made its start from almost nothing. But soon it marked a stride; today it is putting out a great number of bicycles the country needs.

Not so long ago we were at this factory. There were a host of buildings, small and big, in the factory.

When we went in through the main gate, a worker received us and led us to the chief engineer's office.

The chief engineer was a man of tall stature, he seemed to be in his forties. Having heard why we were in his office, he said: "You know there is an old saying that there's a will, there's a way. I guess it meant our factory." Then he told us about the course that his factory had covered.

A small workshop was the beginning of the factory. And it was in 1958 that it became a bicycle manufacturing plant. At the time the factory was of course a tiny one with a few presses and lathes. Everything was done by piecemeal, and its output was only a few thousands a year.

But before long the enlargement work started. The chief engineer said:

"We felt first of all our factory had to be re-equipped on the modern line if we were to turn out bicycles on a mass scale. Then there came the let-machine-tool-make-machine-tool movement. We too jumped in it headlong and started to rebuild the factory on our own."

He showed us around various workshops—materials, processing, press, mechanization, and assembling. Formerly all these were in one building working side by side, but eventually they all became specialized workshops as the factory expanded.

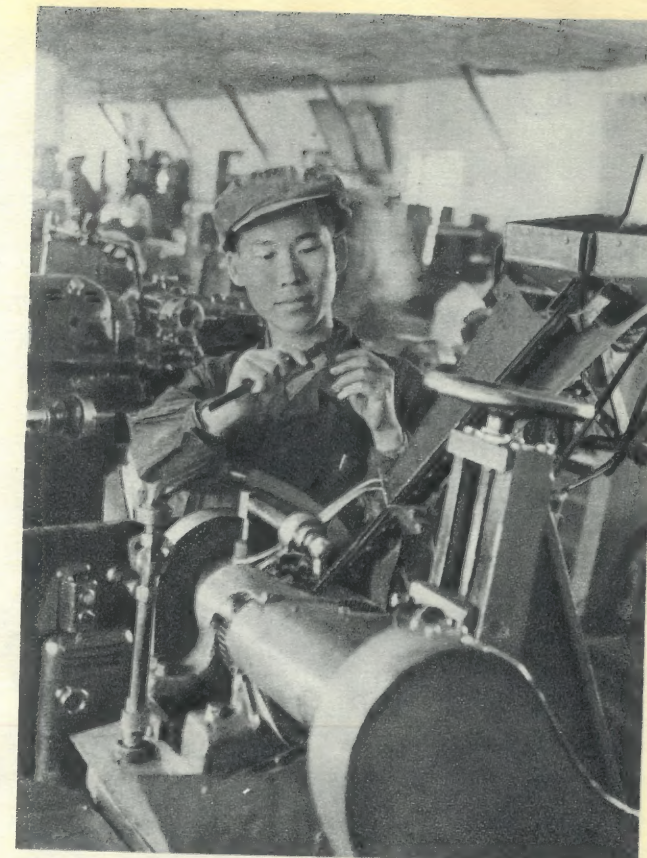
In the materials workshop, cutting tables and rolling mills of diverse kinds were working on various parts of the bicycle. The workers and technicians of this factory did a great deal of work to build this workshop, the gateway, so to speak, to the bicycle manufacturing. Pointing to a cutting table chopping off a 12-mm steel sheet there, he told us: "We made that machine, too. That machine is a must for the bicycle production. We workers had made our minds to build it. We heard then the Dukchun Automobile Works had machines of similar type we wanted, so our workers got a copy of the blueprint of the machine from Dukchun and we made it for ourselves. It took us four months to make the machine."

I was told that other machines and equipment in the factory too were made by the workers and technicians. The materials workshop has grown to be the biggest one in the factory.

In the mechanization workshop, we saw many machine-tools working. This workshop came to existence especially for the purpose of furnishing other workshops with machine-tools and equipment. Originally it started only with five machine-tools, but now it has been expanded with machine-tools it has made. The chief engineer said that these four years some 250 machine-tools of various kinds were made at the factory and they were playing a great part in mechanizing the work. (Now the factory has been mechanized.)

We saw a group of workers, designers, and technicians, discussing something with a blueprint unfolded before them. We were told they were studying a new plan which would automate the factory. The chief engineer said: "These men made also the automatic rib machine working over there. The tube welder over there too is our making."

Then we were led to the assembling workshop. Bicycles came off the assembling line and were taken to the warehouse. Now the factory turns out tens of thousands of bicycles a year. According to the chief engineer, the output of this factory has increased 18.7 times in the eight years, between 1958 and 1965. Some



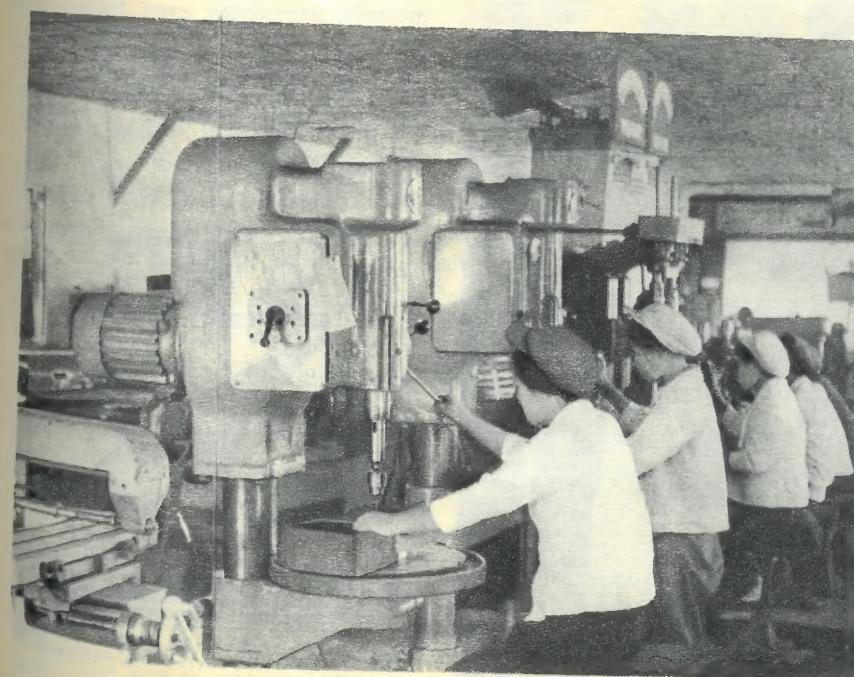
The workers invented various devices and machines to increase production

80 per cent of the equipment of the factory were made by the workers themselves.

This is a good case showing that a small shop can develop into a big modern factory and raise its production quickly in a short period of time if all the workers and technicians exert their best efforts mobilizing all hidden resources under the banner of self-reliance.

"We are now moving toward automation. Around this factory there will be some 15 new workshops which will specialize in turning out spare parts. It is our goal to double our output before long." This was what the chief engineer told us outside the gate, seeing us off.

At the second processing shop



UNSEEN INCOMES

SENDING children to school, paying for medical care in case of illness, then the old age—these are a serious business for everyone. But the working people of Korea are freed from all these anxieties and insecurity.

Take the factory and office workers for an example.

To live a comfortable life one must have an ample income. The incomes of the workers and office employees are chiefly from the wages which are being paid accord-

ing to the quantity and quality of the work that they perform.

The cash income of the working people of Korea has increased with the rapid growth in the national income and labour productivity. In 1964 as against 1949 the national income swelled to 479 per cent and the monetary wages of the factory and office workers to 410 per cent. In the meantime the prices of daily necessities and various fees were systematically reduced. To the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the promotion of the people's welfare is their supreme principle, and they endeavour to improve the life of the factory and office workers.

To this end, there are many social benefits provided by the Party and Government—the benefits can be called "unseen incomes" of the factory and office workers, which very often are as big as their cash incomes, sometimes even bigger.

It is impossible to put all these benefits in terms of money, as they come in various forms and new ones

Freed from all cares, they have very high ambitions and are promised a bright future (at Kim Il Sung University)



GROWTH IN THE NATIONAL INCOME

are constantly added every year.

The Government provides rice, the staple food, to every family at almost nothing, only 13 per cent of the market price.

Houses and public service facilities have been built at the state expense for the factory and office workers. To be sure, the State collects rent, water rate, cost of fuel, from tenants but only part—11 per cent of rent, 50 per cent of the cost of fuel. Charges for furniture are almost next to nothing.

Owing to these benefits provided by the State, rice, rent, fuel, water and electric charges barely cover 10 per cent of the total living cost of an average family. The Government issues various supplies for the factory and office workers. In some branches of industry numerous goods, from work clothes to special foodstuffs, are given free. In case of miners, they receive gratis such supplies and materials every year, the amount of which is tantamount to wages for nine months. Such is the general picture, though there are some variations, in all fields of industry.

The State has done much for education, public health, and recreation for the working people.

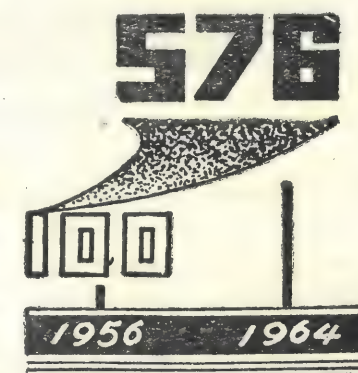
In 1956 the compulsory primary schooling was put into effect and the compulsory secondary education in 1958, and in 1959 the school tuition was abolished once and for all. Now at more than 9,000 schools are studying one-fourth of the population paying nothing. Some higher technical school students and all university students are given regularly a government stipend. Summer and winter uniforms are issued by the Government at low prices; textbooks are provided cheaply, too. The State bears all expenses and even traveling expenses for pupils who go to the camping ground. So, all in all, the parents' burden for the education of their children is a very insignificant one in our country.



In the evening at the overnight rest home

Deep concern is directed also to the health of the population. The State has built and enlarged at its expense a number of hospitals, clinics, sanatoria, holiday homes, increased the production of medical supplies including medicines. In 1964 over 1946, the second year after liberation, the number of hospital beds and that of therapeutic and prophylactic institutions increased 25 and 51 times respectively.

Medical institutions are distributed evenly all over the country: in every community of town and workers' settlement and in every village is a clinic. In 1964 the country counted 19 doctors and assistant-doctors for every 10,000 people. With the free medical service there are no such things as doctors' fees, charges for medicine, operation, hospitalization, etc. Those who are hospitalized are paid 40-70 per cent of their wages under the social insurance system.



RISE OF THE STATE OUTLAY ON SOCIAL AMENITIES AND CULTURAL FIELD

All factory and office workers are entitled to receive every year a paid vacation running from 14 to 28 days; there is a 77-day maternity leave with pay for women workers. All necessary medical care is provided free by the Government for the childbirth. Then a large number of workers and office employees are sent to holiday homes; in this case the Government bears all expenses



In our country there is no charge for all operation. Our photo shows the hospital attached to the Hamheung Medical College

In South Korea

Teachers Become Shoeblocks

A South Korean paper reported five school teachers polishing shoes in a street of Seoul. It was learned that they were the principal and four teachers of a primary school in Choongjoo. They came to Seoul during their vacation hoping to raise some money for their pupils who were too poor to pay the middle school entrance fees.

Now in South Korea a great number of children cannot go to school, and many teachers want to help the children. Some teachers come to school without breakfast, some share lunch with their pupils, some keep part of their meagre salaries to help the pupils.

The enormous burden of tuition

and contribution that the Pak Jung Hi regime imposes on the pupils and students makes them and their parents and teachers weep. The entrance fee is 700 won for the primary school, 1,200 won for the middle school, and 1,500 won for the high school. In case of university each student has to pay annually some 29,000 won for various fees, while over 99,000 won is needed for school expenses. Such a colossal sum of expense drives away a great number of boys and girls from schools. Then so many students frequent the "blood bank."

But the students are fighting. The students and conscience-minded educationists are demanding academic freedom.

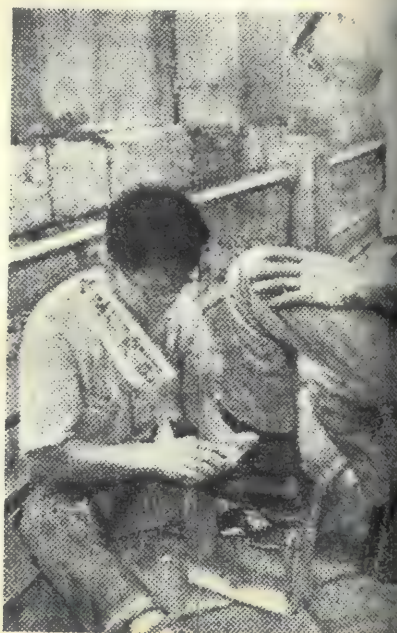
including the traveling cost. The number of those who spent vacations at the holiday homes increased 11 times in 1964 over 1953. Besides, for the recreation and enjoyment a library and a clubhouse are to be found in every work place—factories and enterprises. These facilities are financed by the State.

Those who are unable to work for old age or some other reasons are pensioned. (The old age pension starts for men when they are 60 and women 55.)

In recent years, the state budgets showed a steady increase in the amount of fund for social amenities every year, a 476 per cent increase in 1964 as against 1956, the last year of the Three-Year Plan of the post-war rehabilitation.

The wages paid according to the work done and the benefits from the State—the unseen incomes—guarantee the working people a stabilized life.

Here is a teacher of a South Korean primary school who is a shoeblock in his vacation. He is on the street to help his poor pupils



A SHORT STORY



SUL JOO YONG

One early autumn day.

The war was still raging in full fury. We—the division commander and I besides the driver—were on our way to the front.

Though the summer was over some flowers were in full bloom in the sunny spots. And the autumn breezes were yet gentle to sweep away completely the summer heat. It was almost stuffy in the car, from the motor heat and from the gasoline smell.

Beads of perspiration stood on the commander's forehead. Now and then he wiped off the perspiration with a handkerchief. Few words were spoken.

One half-broken electric pole after another disappeared from our car windows swiftly, and in the distance were seen frames of devastated buildings with smokeless stacks lonely rising in the air.

Our car sped along the bumpy road, all torn up by bombs. In the fields on either side of the road were many bomb craters, the bombs threw dirt on rice stalks; they were heavy with ugly red dust and all bent.

We entered a village. Mountains in the far end of the village were scarred with burns, and in the sky many birds were hovering as if they were looking for a new nest.

The commander looked very serious. I watched his hands tremble slightly when he put the cigarette in the holder.

He was very fond of smoking. He smoked when he heard the news of a unit, as instructed, conquering the new heights. He lighted a cigarette when he saw seriously wounded soldiers.

I had been with him a few years—I was his orderly. And I dare say I could diagnose the

old man's inner thoughts by the smoke in his office.

Even in that car, on a country road, I could see his thoughts. His inside was boiling with the towering hatred against the enemy who were ravaging our land!

The general is a man of sunny disposition, I would say. He seldom looked sullen, but when he did he stayed on so for a long time.

As I said, he is a person on the cheerful side. He even made up a story to tease me. He once said I liked travelling with him as I was in good terms with a nurse at a certain field hospital!

But on that day he looked more serious than ever. Not a word slipped through his tightly closed lips. I was rather uneasy. After travelling on the mountain path some while he put back the cigarette holder in his pocket and leaning back said, "I can have a cool drink!"

There was a bottle of water in the car, but it should be lukewarm by now. I guess the driver did not want him to drink that as he stopped the car by a spring.

The commander stepped down and stretched himself. In the meantime I ran to a house by the roadside to get a glass for him. But when I returned I found him crouching and drinking the spring water with the bottle cap. This made me feel bad, and told him I had a glass for him. The general turned around, by this time he was on his feet, and nodded to thank me. Then he pointed to the house. He meant I should return the glass.

Standing by the car he looked up to the valley. His eyes were fixed at the hill tinged with autumnal colours. He exclaimed:

"What a beautiful scene!"

Indeed it was enchanting. Limpid brooks were murmuring mirroring the flaming hill. The peaceful farm house was hedged in by dangling pumpkins. And a little kid was playing by it. To me, the whole scene looked so serene. There were no bombs and shells. Tranquility reigned the whole valley.

I knew it would be more so to the general who had fought over ten years against Japanese imperialism in the thick forests of Mt. Baikdoo, and now the imperialists from the other side of the Pacific—the U.S. aggressors. He was greying at his temples, a veteran revolutionary fighter! I ventured to suggest to him to have a little rest there.

"Comrade Commander. Perhaps we can have a short stop here."

"I think so too."

We went into the house. Picking up a straw bag from the yard he sat himself on it on the steps. Soon the cigarette holder was in his hand again, saying he liked the place and wanted to have a little rest.

Before long there was a sharp cry, "Mum!" It was the boy who had been playing by the hedge. He held a rod.

We had seen the kid as we came through the front gate. He was playing a tank game. There was a tank made of mud; then the kid put a rod in the "tank" as a gun. But the rod did have no opening, so he was working hard to let a wire go through it. I guess he could not do it by himself; now he wanted to ask his mother.

But as soon as he noticed us, he stopped short and stood there with a finger in his mouth. His eyes jumped between the general and his mother. One of his trousers was rolled up and it was smeared with mud.

The general asked the kid to come to him. But looking shy the boy moved to his mother. In a flash I lifted up the boy and placed him before the general. Putting back the trousers the general asked: "You play hard, don't you? What's your name,

sonny?" The boy instead of answering the general just smiled and looked at his mother, who nodded to him. Evidently the boy took it meaning that he should answer, and told the general:

"Chul is my name."

"Chul? That's a good name. Chul means iron, right? Why is your name Chul?"

"Father said I should be strong like iron."

The boy began to giggle. The general had the boy on his lap and rubbed his unshaven chin against the boy's cheeks. The general asked him again:

"You need a haircut, I see. Your hair is a bit too long."

"Yeah, but your beard is much too long, too!"



The boy's mother who had been standing to ask us to go up to the room disappeared. I guess she felt embarrassed perhaps, thinking her boy had no manners. But the general was greatly

pleased with the boy. He said, "You're all right. I think I'm going to like you!"

The commander seemed he got a big kick out of the kid. Chul, too, it seemed, liked the general. He answered every question the general asked. But his whole attention was always on the cigarette holder.

"What is this, grandpa?"

"This is a cigarette holder. Put a cigarette here and smoke."

"Yah, but do you got to have it to smoke? I mean if you give it to me?"

"Sure, I got to. Once I lost it, and I didn't know what to do with myself. But Uncle here found it for me."

"Uncle" meant me. And there was a story about the cigarette holder.

On that day too the general was at the front. He was on the "Daibawi (Big Rock) Heights" to guide a unit.

Taking advantage of the big rocks, the enemy came on repeatedly. The general was on an inspection tour of the trenches. In a trench he was holding a chat with the men.

There was a "comedian" among the men, who whispered something to the ear of a fellow who sat by him. Evidently, the general sensed what he was talking. Holding up his cigarette holder high, he said:

"The chap here is telling his friend that this will make a nice drumstick. Nothing doing! Don't ever think I can do without it. I got to have it, that's all there's to it!"

Everyone had a good laugh.

Suddenly there was a voice.

"Enemy infantry!" It was the sentry's voice. The big enemy guns opened up to provide a cover for their foot soldiers. Shells exploded all around. Smoke filled the air, rocks and trees flew, showers of dust fell. As soon as the artillery stopped firing, helmeted enemy men were climbing up the Big Rock in hordes.

Our men were in their post waiting.

I cried out: "Comrade Commander. I think we'd better find the shelter."

"Nothing doing! The men are shooting. How can I be in the shelter?"

After giving out a few instructions, he pulled out his gun. Standing close by him I started to use my automatic. I chose a spot near him, because I wanted to shield him with my body in case—

Leaning against the trench he kept firing. His cigarette holder with a lighted cigarette was in his left hand. He was confident. It seemed he was sure that no bullet would come towards him. There was something awesome of him, the way he carried himself at that critical moment.

The enemy pressed on. Guns were popping, there were yellings of the Yankees, South Korean officers were shouting at the top of their lungs. There was the general's order.

"Treat them with handgrenades."

I too carried a handgrenade case to him. He stuck the cigarette holder which had been in his left hand in the mud wall of the trench. Then he began to throw handgrenades.

His sun-tanned face was wet with perspiration and his eyes were fiery. That the divisional commander is fighting in a trench inspired our men. Eventually the campaign ended in our victory.

We were rather late in returning to the headquarters. That evening with some documents I entered his office. The general was busy looking for the cigarette holder. I knew his forgetfulness all alone. Wondering where he could have left it, I thought of all likely places. In the end I asked him:

"General, did you pick out your cigarette holder from the trench wall this afternoon? I saw you stick it in there."

Now he recalled everything.

"That's it, I left it there." He picked up the receiver saying: "Let me see. 'Swallow' was their code name, wasn't it?"

But before calling the exchange he put back the receiver. I asked him:

"Why aren't you calling?" If you tell them the spot, I'm sure they'd look for it."

"Yeah, but the battalion commander stayed up so many nights. So if I tell the operator I want him, she will wake him up, I'm sure."

His kind thoughts moved me greatly. He sat in a chair and lighted a cigarette.

When the commander stepped outside, I called up the unit and asked them to send back the cigarette holder to the headquarters. This they did.

How pleased he was to get his holder back. Putting a cigarette in it, he said I shouldn't use the telephone in that way. I knew he was not mad with me, I was sure he was glad that I got it for him.

That was the story he was telling to the boy, Chul.

"But tell me, sonny. What are you going to do with this? You're not going to smoke. Then what?"

Evidently the boy had not much to say to this. He hesitated a little. But he came out with something quite unexpected.

"Mother says I should become a tankman. She says I will catch more Americans that way."

"Gee, you're wonderful. Before you know it you'll be a hero."

"Of course. When I become a good tankman I am going to repair all the machines the Americans wrecked."

"I say you're wonderful. I'll help you become exactly what you said."

"Really?"

"Of course!"

Children are bound to come out with some noble ideas at a time like this.

"Then please give this to me. I want to make a tank gun with it." Already the cigarette holder was in the boy's hand. Then he was looking the general in the face as if he were pleading with him not to refuse his wish any more.

What were in the general's mind at the moment—I could not tell. Maybe he was thinking the boy who said he would become a good tankman, catch more Americans, make good machines. Or, he was thinking the younger generation that would rebuild the country after the war—he had seen the devastated land on the way here. Or, he may have felt simply a great fondness for the boy.

"Sure I'll give it to you, sonny!"

The general gave the cigarette holder to the boy. I noticed his hands almost trembled. I could tell he was very much agitated. I must confess. I felt a lump in my throat—here was a man who could push back or pull in the whole battle line as he wished. But there was such a soft spot in his heart!

Even before the general's words were finished, Chul ran outside. Of course, the cigarette holder, too.

The boy's mother appeared with a dish of appetizing apples. The general picked up one and began to eat. He seemed his thoughts were far away some place. Then he told the mother:

"You have a good boy. He has guts."

Before long we were about to resume our

journey. When we were outside we noticed Chul at the tank game again. This time he had a fine tank gun. The cigarette holder! The general beamed broadly and watched the boy a few minutes.

The general got on the car first and said to me: "Come on now. Let's get going!"

"Yes, but! I guess we'll have to say goodbye to the boy."

Of course, what I wanted was to take back the cigarette holder. Because I knew how much the general loved it, and I just could not let it go like that. By this time Chul's mother was bidding goodbye to the general.

Thinking it was a right moment I "explained" things to Chul and removed the gun from the tank. I must confess the tank was no tank without the gun. But what could I do?

Now Chul began to wail.

"What are you doing there? What are you taking so long?"

That was the general. He got suspicious about what I was doing, I didn't know. Chul's crying became louder. I didn't know what to do. I would be in a fix if the general finds out everything. So I took out my fountain pen from the pocket and stuck it in the tank. But Chul didn't like it, because there was no opening. I broke the pen into two. There was an opening, and the boy stopped crying. When I got on the car I told the general:

"I had an awful time with the kid. He doesn't want us to go!"

Our car travelled some while. He took out a cigarette. Then he searched every pocket. Yes, he was looking for it. It was in my pocket but I pretended I saw nothing. Then he said to himself: "That's right, I gave it to the kid, didn't I?" He lighted up the cigarette.

After a long draw he said:

"Wish we had more time, then we would have given him a haircut."

When he finished he crushed the smoke and automatically the butt went to his pocket. So I reminded him.

"General, it might burn your pocket."

"What? Burn my pocket? Oh! It was a butt. I thought it was the cigarette holder."

He had a good laugh for himself.

But this was the only beginning of the whole story.

(To be concluded)



Sculpture: "To Blow Up the Enemy's Tank"



Oil painting "On the March" (1966) by Hong Sung Chul



Chorus
"Loyalty to Him"



Group dance "To the Decisive Battle"



Group dance "A Close Unity of the Men
and Officers"

Fighting Spirit, Revolutionary Optimism

ART CIRCLES OF THE PEOPLE'S ARMY FIGHTERS

SOME time ago there was a performance of art circles of the People's Army fighters in Pyongyang. A colourful programme of some 20 items was given—songs, instrumental music, dance, sketches, light music, etc.

In the choruses "We Are Faithful to Him" and "Soldiers, Forward!" one could feel the firm resolve of the fighters who are boundlessly faithful to the motherland and people and who will drive out the American imperialists from the country and accelerate the country's unification.

The pipe solo accompanied by a drum, "A Cook on the Height," an instrumental ensemble "A Pass in the Remote Mountain," and the harmonica ensemble "A Rest Period in Training" showed their high artistic level.

The 40-member harmonica ensemble was well received. Their joyful life was well reflected with merry tunes on the harmonica intermingled with songs and narration. And the pipe solo dedicated to the army cooks who every day prepare tasty meals for the soldiers was a happy one.

Swift moves of the cooks and even the chopping-board were pictured pleasantly. The light opera "A Tankman Grows Up" and the dance "Roars of the Guns on the Height" were acclaimed, too, for the new contents and polished rendition.

The light opera "A Tankman Grows Up" sang of the optimistic life of the tankmen who are endeavouring to do well in training and



Female chorus "We Are as Brave as Men"

political study. Through the hero, a young tankman, nicknamed as "Shrimp," the light opera said every soldier must be able to stand against a hundred enemy men and defend the socialist country.

The dance "Roars of the Guns on the Height" projected the artillerymen of the Korean People's Army

who, in the rain of enemy bombs and shells, brought up the big guns on the precipitous mountains and hit the enemy until the victorious end.

All the numbers on the programme thus described artistically the militant, optimistic life of our army-men.

A scene from the group dance "Roars of the Guns on the Height"



RI IH, Korea's Patriotic Scholar

RI IH (1537-1584) was a progressive statesman and patriotic-minded thinker and scholar of Korea.

Already in his childhood, he showed unusual intelligence and quick sense.

He was greatly influenced by his mother who was an outstanding poetress, painter, and calligrapher. She died, however, when he was 16 years old, whereupon he went in Mt. Keumgang to pursue his studies.

In 1565 he held a high post in the court. For sometime he taught the younger generation in his home village Sukdam.

His era was marked with the decaying feudal system and the scramble of feudal officials for political power. On top of it, landownership was chaotic, the corrupt officials tyrannized over the people to evoke the chains of peasant revolts. Externally Hideyoshi of Japan was laying plans for attack on Korea.

Ri Ih made an analysis of the political situation and presented his views to the king advocating reforms.

His Philosophy

He studied the thoughts of Suh Kyung Duk, a materialistic philosopher, and others to form a world outlook of his own.

He was assiduous in learning, then he devoted himself to the education of the young people. From his pen came a great number of books on philosophy and pedagogy as well as proses and poetries.

Later his works were compiled into the "Complete Collection of Ryool Kok." (Ryool Kok was his nom de plume.)

He refused dogmatism in learning and demanded the creative exposition of the truth. His thoughts were in general based on objective idealism,

taking the idea as the cause of the universe. Yet, his philosophy embraced many materialistic viewpoints and progressive thoughts. This is all the more clear in his noesis.

In those days the reactionary philosophers insisted that cognition was innate, maintaining that only the rational cognition could discern the truth, while the sensitive could not do so. But Ri Ih insisted that all cognition must come after sensitive cognition, and, accordingly, the latter could reflect the truth. No cognition is possible without the process of sensory stimuli and speculation processes. Ri Ih wrote:



"As we have ears and eyes, we can hear and see; likewise cognition is possible because we have the mind." He further stated that concepts may not be the product of the direct observation of objects then and there; nevertheless, they reflect such observations that had taken

place before.

He classified the processes of cognition into three stages—lower, middle, and higher. All this can be construed as meaning that he attempted to elucidate the mutual relations of the sensitive and rational cognition and practice.

His Socio-Political Viewpoints

Ri Ih decrying the corrupt social system demanded reforms for the prosperity of the country and the people's wellbeing. He opposed the arbitrary seizure of land by large landowners and insisted that the burdens of the people be lightened. It was his stand that the government must love and respect the people. The people were more exalted than the king; consequently, to feed and to clothe the people should be the primary concern of the king. Then he presented a series of measures to be taken for the relief of the people. He condemned the extravagant life of the ruling classes at the expense of the people's welfare and sympathized with the domestic slaves. Unless the authorities redress social evils and stabilize the people's living, he warned, there would be a terrible revolt.

He maintained that the code of morality may be honoured only when the people are well fed and clad.

He also opposed the old evil laws with which the reactionary and bull-headed feudal ruling circles tyrannized over the people. According to him, all laws

are to be reviewed in the light of the times. Hence, there is no law that has a universal validity to suit every era; even a law desirable in a certain time may breed evils in others. And the laws of the time, he held, should be remedied.

Ri Ih's thoughts on national defence evinced patriotism. He,

criticizing the ruling classes who sought after wealth and indulgence singing the praise of peace, lamented:

"The conscription system is in disorder and defence has been neglected. Such being the situation, can a strategist or a general, however able he may be, repulse the enemy in case of emergency? Whenever I think of it, I simply shiver." And he put forth a detailed plan for building up a standing army, for reinforcing the navy, and for making various arms and warships against the possible attack by Japan. But the corrupt rulers, far from accepting his proposals, tried to persecute him. Yet his prophecy came to pass. Eight years after his death, Hideyoshi invaded Korea to inflict an enormous loss of life and property upon the Korean people.

His Pedagogical Thoughts

Ri Ih did not regard the native endowment as immutable but held that any man could be educated and remoulded. He admitted to some degree the existence of natural gift, yet he asserted that such ability was changeable and convertible. He revolted against the authorized theory on the native endowment. Moreover, he maintained education divorced from the realities is useless and harmful. So is education not conducive to solving the pressing problems arising in the reality.

Neither a bookworm who is ignorant of the realities nor a blabber who is blind to the

practical life, he insisted, can become a scholar in the true sense of the term. The true scholar is to be well versed in the political situation. To govern well the country, one should recognize before anything else the evil policy and system and then reform them. Consequently, attaching great significance to education, he wrote and taught.

The progressive elements in his thoughts were taken over by the Practical School and many other progressive thinkers in the later periods. And he is cherished and revered by the Korean people.

MARKING CEYLON'S NATIONAL DAY

RI KANG

FEBRUARY 4 this year is the 19th anniversary of Ceylon's independence.

I recall my visit to the country some years ago as I greet the red-letter day of the Ceylonese people. Though my stay there was a short one, my impressions on the country still remain with me vividly—I came to know about the history and people of Ceylon and her Nature and her resources.

The people of Ceylon call their country "Srilanka" which means a land of a beautiful island.

Everywhere one could see ever-green forests, trees hung heavy with fruits; then lovely flowers perfumed the air.

Ceylon is also called the "Pearl of East" for her sapphire and other precious stones and mineral wealth. The people of the beautiful island enjoy a time-honoured culture which goes back to centuries before the present era. They have a long glorious history of resisting against foreign invaders.

"...As you see, Ceylon is a beautiful country. But for long the people had not been the masters of the land, but the foreign invaders." This was what the man who guided us said.

We know that for two and a half centuries the Ceylonese people were cruelly condemned to exploitation by foreign aggressors who penetrated into the land one after another—the Portuguese colonialists in 1517, the Dutch in 1658, and then the British.

It is the history of mankind—wherever exploitation and oppression prevail equally forceful is the people's resistance. This was the case with Ceylon, too. The courageous people of Ceylon waged a staunch struggle to drive out the invaders from their country and win independence and freedom. And the protracted struggle for national liberation the Ceylonese people

waged from 1798 has written a new page in their history. At last on February 4, 1948, the people put an end to the alien colonial rule and won independence. The country owes its independence to the heroic sons and daughters of Ceylon who fought selflessly for the nation and people.

But the road of Ceylon after the country's independence is not without turns and twists. No sooner had Ceylon proclaimed its independence than the world imperialists and colonialists worked like mad to undermine the country's independence. They have committed continuously interference and subversion against the island country. They have attempted to scuttle the people's unity by making ill blood and antipathy between nationalities. But however desperate the world imperialists may get, they cannot bring the people of Ceylon to their knees and block their forward march—the Ceylonese who had gone through the prolonged fight under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The struggle of the revolutionary people for justice and freedom will be ever-victorious.

Everywhere I went, I sensed the hatred of the people against imperialism and colonialism and their aspirations for justice and social progress. More hardships and difficulties may cross their path, but I am sure the people of Ceylon who have inherited the tradition of the patriotic struggle against imperialism and colonialism will march vigorously for happiness and freedom.

Friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and Ceylon will further develop in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

I extend my best wishes to the Ceylonese people who mark their happy Day.

Dalmi's Gust

Around the beginning of the 12th century there lived a beautiful girl named Dalmi in a mountain village at the foot of Mt. Machunryung in the northern district of the Korean peninsula.

She was named after the moon. As a matter of fact, her name Dalmi meant the beautiful like the moon. From her early childhood she showed extraordinary endowments, she wrote good verses and her painting won everyone's admiration. The girl was a favourite of all her neighbours.

It happened in the year when she was 13. One day she was working at a mill for the spring festival. Suddenly, from no where, a band of foreign soldiers appeared. They were remnants of the Nuchen who had invaded our country. Now they were fleeing from our General Yoon Gwan's troops that defeated the invaders in the battle at the Walls of Hamheung.

They took away rice from her. She resisted but she was no match to them. In the end they bound her fast. There was no soul around to help her.

The invaders set out again carrying the loot and the girl with them on horseback in the direction of the Sangsang Peak.

Soon the twilight set in.

Dalmi lamented not so much over her own life but over the thought that she would see no more her beloved parents and village.

After some pondering, she entreated the chieftain of the band to allow her to descend from the horseback and get another glimpse of her village for the last time. She wanted to imprint mountains and streams of her native place on her mind.

The enemy general granted her wish. She with her hands bound behind her back stood by a rock on the peak where wild flowers

were in bloom. She thought the village lying in dusk was lovelier. There was an urge in her. She would paint the scenery. But how? Her hands were tightly bound. She moved her toes nimbly drawing lines. Soon there were mountains and the scenery at her feet. Seeing this, all the enemy men were impressed by her skill. And it softened their feelings to some extent. The general ordered his men to prepare supper there.

By this time, General Yoon Gwan's troops arrived at the foot of Mt. Machunryung and encircled the mountain and began to climb up to attack the enemy by surprise.

That night the Nuchen were attacked. General Yoon Gwan and his men helped by the cooking fire detected the enemy with little trouble and opened the fire. It was a bolt from the blue for the enemy. They ran hurry-scurry. The enemy general gave a spur to his horse and galloped down the hill. His men gave up their horses and fled on foot to a valley. The last man took Dalmi and drove her with them. Our men were on the enemy's heels. Arrows

flew aimed at the enemy men from all sides. Now Dalmi realized her end was drawing near at the hands of the enemy. But she was determined to aid our soldiers. She would blaze a trail for our men. Feigning a smile, she asked the enemy soldier that she had left her shoes where they built the fire and would go for them. He flung a long glance over the place and told her to return in a hurry. She ran towards the spot where the enemy cooked their supper. Reaching the fire, she intentionally set her skirt on fire and turned back to the ridge over the valley, where the enemy men were. The fire flared and before long she was a ball of flames. Seeing this, the enemy men knew



they fell a victim to her trick.

Soon the flames from Dalmi's burning clothes were noticed by our soldiers, who dashed up the ridge. The flaming Dalmi jumped from the ridge into the valley where the enemy men were concentrated. It is said that when Dalmi jumped a strong gust rose and the whole valley was wrapped in flames in no time.

All the enemy forces were destroyed by the fire and by our pursuing soldiers.

Ever since then, it is said, every spring there is a gust and one can detect a rustle of a girl's burning skirt in the wind.

Inhabitants of this place call the wind "Dalmi's gust."

THREE SHORTAGES

NOWADAYS the South Korean publications frequently use such words: "Three shortages suffocate small plants" and "small enterprises in crisis." South Korea's national capitalists—small enterprisers—are being pushed around by the comprador capitalists, the pets of Wall Street. They are suffering from three shortages, capital, raw materials, and marketing.

The position of small-scale enterprises in South Korea's national economy is a very important one; it accounts for 98.5 per cent of the total number of plants, 62.4 per cent of all employees, and 56.3 per cent of the gross value of output.

For over twenty years Wall Street has reared comprador capitalists—the faithful to U.S. colonial rule over South Korea—and maliciously ruined South Korea's economy. It has hindered in every way the growth of these small-scale enterprises as it would advance industries and hinder the sale of surplus U.S. goods that come to South Korea under the label of "aid."

The U.S. colonial rule and the reactionary policy of the successive regimes of South Korea have driven these small enterprises to bank-

ruptcy. To start with, these enterprises are poorly equipped. On top of it, their financial difficulties are mounting thanks to the predatory policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique. At the bidding of the White House the Seoul puppet regime appropriates an overwhelming part of the budget for war and earmarks the most part of the government investments for war industries to fatten the comprador capitalists.

But the story is different if it comes to small business. The Seoul regime discriminates against these small enterprises. Only little funds are made available to them.

Last year the budget allocated enough money to meet only 3 per cent of the needs of the small enterprises. But even that was in name only.

As of the end of August 1964 the loans that small enterprises got from the banks stood for only 14.2 per cent of the total amount of bank loans. Most of the loans were short-term ones of less than a year. Consequently, the money was spent not for fixed capital but for running their meagre set-ups.

Under the situation, they are compelled to depend on usurers to meet their financial difficulties. As a result, there have been more such loans; in 1964 over 75 per cent of the total capital of these small enterprises were from these sources.

Pak Jung Hi's discrimination against them worsened with the enforcement of what they called realistic interest rate in October 1965, which raised the bank rate to 26 per cent. And this forced small enterprises to give up getting loans from the bank, though they are at a standstill for want of funds. Even when they did get a loan from the bank, they were in no position to meet the obligations.

Meanwhile, the comprador capitalists faithful to America's colonial predatory policy are blessed with loans at a moderate interest rate. Most of them are engaged in foreign trade and manufacturing of war supplies.

The rising bank rates naturally affect the in-

terest rate of the usurers, which makes it more difficult for small enterprises to get loans. In addition to it, taxation and other control measures harass them.

To take an example. Business and luxury taxes levied upon small enterprises more than doubled from 1960 to 1963, while the comprador capitalists are favoured with tax reduction and exemption; some are given even subsidies by the authorities.

Small industries suffer from an acute shortage of raw materials, too. Though South Korea is endowed with rich resources, it has to look to the American monopolists for raw materials. As a result, South Korea's natural resources are not put to use while raw materials are secured from the U.S. As a matter of fact, 70-80 per cent of major raw materials are imported paying high prices. And this makes the production cost unusually high in South Korea.

To make the matter worse, small enterprises have to buy the imported materials at second hand so that they pay 20-50 per cent more than the big enterprises do. Accordingly, they are bound to be in financial difficulties.

Pleading "preference to big industries" and "more export," the Pak Jung Hi clique distributes mainly raw materials among the comprador capitalists, with the result that most of the small enterprises are always short of raw materials; some even have to suspend operation.

Once the small enterprises turn out goods, then they face a marketing difficulty.

Their outworn equipment, backward techni-

que, and high-priced materials inevitably raise the cost of production. So, however hard they may try to reduce the cost of labour, their goods are no match for others in marketing. In addition to it, surplus U.S. goods and other foreign goods flood the South Korean market, which makes things no easier for the small enterprises.

The shrinking purchasing power of the population in parallel with the aggravating plunder and exploitation by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique does not help the small industries either. It invites naturally depression.

According to the "Monthly Statistical Review" published by the South Korean Bank, the accumulation of stock approximated 1.5 times in February last year over 1962; machinery 3.25 times, rubber products 2.69 times, textiles 1.82 times, hardware 1.87 times. Such surplus stock worsens the financial difficulties and deteriorates the circulation of capital, which drives small enterprises to ruin and bankruptcy eventually. Thus the number of those small enterprises doing business kept shrinking—56 per cent in 1961, 40 per cent in 1962, 25 per cent in 1963.

The "South Korean Bank Review" reported on how the small enterprises fared in 1964: 40 per cent of the textile mills, 36 per cent of chemical plants, and 26 per cent in machine-building industry were at a standstill.

With the re-intrusion into South Korea by the U.S.-backed Japanese monopoly capital and the enforcement of the "economic liberalization policy" by the Pak Jung Hi clique, more and more small enterprises pass from the stage.

One of the plants in South Chulla Province, South Korea, which went bankrupt owing to financial difficulties



In South Korea

Pak Jung Hi's "Sovereignty"

One often hears Pak Jung Hi, the man calls himself president of South Korea, utter zealously South Korea is "a sovereign state" and it will have "economic independence."

But nothing can be further from

the truth. A Seoul news agency "Hapdong Tongshin" reported: "As the government failed to reach an agreement with the United States Agency for International Development it will not present the second supplementary

budget to the next session of the National Assembly as planned."

"The U.S. Agency," said the news, "has consented to the government's wish for raising the water rate by 36 per cent."

Such is Pak Jung Hi's "sovereign state" and "economic independence!" Even the water rate has to get a "yes" from the American masters.

AS SKY AND OCEAN ARE INDIVISIBLE

LAST year an ornithologist, Dr. Won Hong Koo in Pyongyang, happened to catch a bird which his son had released in Seoul.

The news touched every heart. Then recently, off the western coast, a fisherman got a drift bottle sent off from South Korea.

Of course, there is nothing unusual for the ornithologists and oceanographers of any countries to liberate birds and float drift bottles and marked fishes. Nevertheless, a bird wearing a ring and a drift bottle are a big news to the Korean people. Why? Because it brings home again to the people the tragedy of the territorial division of the land. Birds freely fly over the military demarcation line, and currents and fishes know no boundaries. But not with the people. They cannot travel through North and South, nor can they write to each other. Because of the country's division, Dr. Won Hong Koo could not hear from his son for more than 20 years. Only now, thanks to a bird that his son released, he knows his son is an ornithologist in South Korea.

Then the drift bottle a North Korean fisherman caught once again put Korea's division into focus with all its unreasonableness and cruelties. On the question of fishery alone, the nation faces so many problems that have to be solved by the combined efforts of North and South.

"I can guess how our South Korean colleagues felt," said Song Se Ryong of the West Sea Fisheries Research Institute, "as they watched the drift bottles ride on the northward tides. There are many problems the North and South Korean researchers have to study jointly—the substantial changes found in the migration of fishes and marine resources, the propagation and protection of fishes. But to our regret, we cannot tackle these matters jointly with the experts in the South because of U.S. occupation of South Korea."

The drift bottle taken on the West Sea, it was learned, was one that the research workers at the Fisheries Promotion Institute in Pusan, the southernmost port of Korea, sent out. Yet, there is no way of sending the news to them though the drift bottle has been recovered.

It is customary for anyone who collects a drift bottle, a marked fish, or a bird wearing a ring to inform the senders of it irrespective of their nationality. The fishery researchers of North Korea release many marked fishes, drift bottles, and others in line with their studies. And it must be added that on many occasions news reach them from various parts of the world—the news of recovering what were released here. But the researchers in North and South are barred from all this

in their own land. One telephone call would have been enough, too! But the U.S. aggressors that occupy South Korea and their stooges are dead set against any contact between the two parts of Korea.

If South Korean fishermen sail northward after a shoal of fish the U.S. and the Seoul regime arrest and punish them. They are charged with the "attempt to flee to the North." Believe it or not, there is a case of the Pak Jung Hi clique lodging a protest with a foreigner who expressed his sympathy with Dr. Won Hong Koo, the North Korean ornithologist.

The foreigner was a Japanese ornithologist named Tadashi Yoshii, who contributed an article to the monthly "Shidai," which read in part:

"Senseless birds freely fly over the land of Korea. But the people, split into North and South, cannot even write to each other. This division of Korea is a real tragedy, I think. And I expressed so. But now the South Korean authorities sent a protest to me, for my thoughts appeared in the paper. I am an outsider of politics but a simple ornithologist. But I am a human being. It is natural that I should feel sympathy with others in their misfortune and wish all people a happier life. To be frank, I am quite at a loss what to make out about the exceptions the Seoul regime is taking with my human feelings. And I shudder at the bare thought of the Seoul authorities persecuting Dr. Won Hong Koo's son for his bird..."

(Continued on page 41)

A label and notice to finder in the drift bottle found by a North Korean fisherman. The bottle was released in Pusan, South Korea

海流調査票
NOTICE TO FINDER No. 630707

Card No. _____

Date & hour the bottle was found. 196 年 月 日 時 分

Place the bottle was found. (Exact in location.) 北緯 東經 何處에서

Way of find (船名) (地點) (時間) 海流瓶 DRIFT BOTTLE

Your name & address: _____

이 표를 이 안에 필요한 사항을 정확히
記入하여 海流瓶이 漂流處에 投入하여 주십시오
그리고 海流瓶 記名표를 隨帶하십시오

Fill in the blanks on the above sheet
and mail it. Fisheries Research & Development Agency will send you the
gift for it. Please print in block letters

WHO IS BLOCKING KOREA'S UNIFICATION?

KIM SANG KUL

SOME time ago a South Korean paper carried an article "My Wish" to which several writers contributed. A student wrote:

"I am dying for the day when North and South are reunited and a new brilliant history is written for the nation."

The second author asked:

"The sky is the same over North and South, rivers flow freely through them, and scenic mountains stretch from one end to the other... But when can our people see each other?" The rest, too, revealed their ardent desire for an early unification of the country. And this is the very wish of the 40 million of the Korean people.

Through their long history of thousands of years the Korean people have lived in the same territory, speaking the single mother tongue. Korea is an indivisible nation. But, separated in North and South for nearly twenty-two years, the people cannot travel around their land freely; still worse, they cannot even write to their dear ones.

Who have brought about such a tragedy to Korea? Every Korean would answer: Had it not been for U.S. occupation of South Korea, Korea would have been a united country and won independence and the entire people would be creating a new life free from all worries. Had it not been for the aggressors from America who have divided Korea, there would have been no "Korean question," a frequent topic discussed at international gatherings.

The U.S. troops landed in South Korea in September 1945. When they came, they called themselves "liberators" and "helpers" of Korea. But their words were so different from their deed; they having taken over the Japanese colonial machinery intact began to rule South Korea.

Everyone knows that the U.S. came to South Korea



The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea hinder Korea's unification. The letters on the marker read: "Military Demarcation Line"

under an international agreement to disarm the Japanese army in the area south of the 38th Parallel after Japan's surrender in the second world war. But they went back on their commitment and occupied South Korea to set up a military government. Thus South Korea was again subjected to foreign rule, that of U.S. imperialism. Only in North Korea liberation from colonial rule was materialized.

The U.S. saw in South Korea not only a colony for economic pillage but also a base for its occupation of the whole of Korea, a beachhead for aggression on the Asiatic continent, and a strategic point for domination of the world. The U.S. ruling circles did everything to this end. Now South Korea is a complete U.S. colony and a military base, where the people are brutally oppressed.

The White House engineered in May 1948 the South Korean puppet regime, its aggressive tool, which made much noise about "march north" while conducting

skirmishes along the 38th Parallel.

In view of the aggravating situation, the Government of the D.P.R.K. put forward time and again to the South Korean authorities reasonable proposals for the country's peaceful unification rejecting the notion of a fratricidal war. Indeed these proposals were, and still are, in complete harmony with the ardent desire of the Korean people. Yet, turning a deaf ear to our sincere proposals, the U.S. government went ahead with preparations for seizing whole Korea. And on June 25, 1950, they banking on their superior army made a surprise attack on North Korea in an attempt to conquer at a stroke the young D.P.R.K. But they made miscalculations. They were dealt a telling blow at the hands of the Korean people who rose up to defend independence and honour of the country, and they suffered a shameful defeat in the three-year war.

With the armistice, the question of Korea's unification entered a new phase. The Korean armistice agreement stipulated for withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. But no sooner had Washington affixed its signature to the agreement than it resumed to pursue



DEMAND FOR THE COUNTRY'S UNIFICATION

its policy of aggression and division against Korea. On August 8, 1953, the Pentagon forced a mutual defence pact on the Seoul stooges to perpetuate U.S. occupation of South Korea. Then the U.S. scuttled the Geneva Conference of 1954 which was convened for the peaceful solution of the Korean issue.

Since the ceasefire, in violation of the armistice agreement the U.S. aggressors have reinforced their troops in South Korea and the Seoul puppet army. On top of it, they keep bringing atomic weapons, missiles, and other new kinds of weapons in great quantities into South Korea. It is self-evident what these reinforcements are for. As early as May 3, 1959, the South Korean daily "Chosun Ilbo" reported as a spokesman of the U.S. 8th Army command having said to the effect that the U.S. army in South Korea was fully ready to strike selected targets in North Korea with atomic weapons within 30 minutes after the White House gave the signal.

The rulers of Washington are busy attempting to justify U.S. occupation of South Korea and the criminal war policy. "Under U.N. resolutions" and "menace from North" are their favorite phrases.

Some time ago, at a Korean Armistice Commission meeting the U.S. side asked our senior member not to call them "U.S. imperialists" and "U.S. aggressors" but call their army "U.N. forces." But the name of U.N. would not cover their ugly nature—some 60,000 troops that occupy South Korea may like to be known as a "U.N. army," but it is the U.S. army. So wouldn't it be rather silly if one calls it "U.N. army," not the "U.S. army" by its proper name?

The world is sick with the much advertized U.S. wares—"menace from North," "communist threat." It goes without saying these phrases are only U.S. inventions to cover up their aggressive policy and their war schemes. Korea still remains divided solely because of U.S. occupation of South Korea. Only when the U.S. armed forces leave South Korea, Korea's unification can come true. The resolutions of the tri-continental conference held in Havana last year rightly pointed out:

"Owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, Korea, split into North and South for over twenty years, has not been unified and the Korean people have suffered untold misfortunes and hardships."

The Korean people are vigorously struggling to drive the American aggressors out of South Korea and unify their country allowing no outside interference. And they will realize their cause without fail.

THE Angolan patriots started the fight against the colonialists on February 4, 1961, when they stormed the prison and the police station in Luanda. It was the report of armed struggle of the Angolan people for independence and freedom.

To commemorate the day of great significance, the third conference of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization designated February 4 as the "Angola Day," the day of active support and help for the fighting people of Angola.

Greeting the day, the Korean people who have always supported the struggle for national liberation and



Soldiers of the Angolan National-liberation Army leave for the front

"The Angola Day"

independence, against imperialism and colonialism, again express their firm solidarity with and extend their support to the fighting Angolan people.

Eighty years have elapsed since the Portuguese colonialists turned the land into their "oversea territory" and the people of Angola have long suffered. Persecution and hard labour have been their lot while the Portuguese robbed them of their precious resources.

The world knows that a forced labour law is in effect in Angola. Even today, in this supposedly enlightened latter half of the 20th century some 400,000 Angolans are subjected to forced labour—they are driven like cattle on the farms and at the factories and mines. Some 90 per cent of the total population live in the countryside in Angola, but only 2 per cent of the total area of arable land is in the hands of the people, whereas the rich soil of 1,500,000 hectares belongs to the Portuguese co-

lonialists.

Today Angola is a prey not only of the Portuguese colonialists, but of the U.S. and other imperialists. The joint company "Diamond Co., Ltd. in Angola" of the colonialists of America, England, Belgium, and Portugal is "a country in a country." The company holds the country's transport and commerce in addition to the diamond industry.

In defiance of the strong protest of the people of Africa and the world, the colonial authorities of Angola set the vicious fascist apparatus to oppress relentlessly the people. In the period of twelve months from February 1961, over 80,000 Angolan people were murdered by the Portuguese and other imperialists.

Each escudo and dollar the colonialists get from Angola is the price of blood and sweat of the people of Angola.

But the Angolan people are fighting. "Long live Angola's freedom!" and "Fight until victory is won!"

are the slogans of the Angolan National-liberation Army. In the mountainous areas and in the villages they are fighting to break the colonial chains and put an end to the history of the blood-thirsty aggressors.

The Angolan people's struggle proves that there is no force on earth that can smother the struggle of the oppressed people if they are awakened and fight.

When the Angolan patriots started the fight, there were only 20 rifles and 24 men. But today it is a big army 40,000 strong! And the Angolan National-liberation Army liberated many areas, dealing telling blows to the colonialists.

The struggle of the Angolan people for national independence and freedom will certainly drive out the Portuguese colonialists and crush the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists.

The fighting peoples of Africa and Asia and the world who oppose imperialism and colonialism are with the people of Angola, and the Korean people are convinced that the final victory will be with the Angolan people.

A Mercenary Army

On March 1965, six soldiers of the South Korean army were shot dead by a U.S. officer near Saigon. They were killed when they refused the U.S. officer's order to march in the van of the column to the battle-field. This was another case of showing that the South Korean puppet army is an inexpensive mercenary army of U.S. imperialism.

When the U.S. occupied South Korea immediately after the second world war, it laid a plan of setting up a South Korean army to use it for its colonial rule and its aggressive designs on the whole of Korea, then on the Asian Continent. In November 1945, the American military government in South Korea issued ordinance No. 28 which set up the so-called "National Defence Guards" under U.S. commanders. After a puppet regime was inaugurated in 1948, the U.S. reorganized the "National Defence Guards" into an army and it has reinforced the puppet army ever since.

The U.S. has put the South Korean army under its complete control through a series of aggressive "pacts" and "agreements," the "ROK-U.S. Military Aid Agreement," the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact," and so forth. And today the supreme commander of the South Korean army is not the "president" of South Korea but the commander of the 8th U.S. Army in South Korea, who likes to be called "U.N. commander" and who is responsible to the Pentagon and the U.S. ambassador in Seoul. Helped by the "American military advisors corps" and a host of military organizations, the commander has put under his control every phase of the South Korean army—the scale and formation of the army, budget, draft, drill, procurement, and so on. He issues directives to the chiefs of the staff of the army, navy and air force and the commanders of the marine corps of the South Korean army and receives reports from them.

There are some 3,000 American military advisors attached to the South Korean army, starting from

the "defence department," the commanding offices of the three branches of the armed forces, army corps, division, regiment to the military school. Every unit of the Seoul army is supervised by U.S. military advisors who have the final say even in the question of personnel. For instance, appointments and transfers of officers, the battalion commander down, are authorized by the U.S. "senior advisor" attached to the division headquarters, and regiment commanders and higher by the commander of the U.S. army in South Korea. All the arms and military supplies of the South Korean army are secured and used only with the authorization of the U.S. Headquarters in South Korea. And even after the necessary authorization, the actual use requires another approval of the U.S. advisors attached to the division headquarters or higher. Like this, the South Korean army is a mercenary army of Washington serving the U.S. policy of aggression. So it is by no means groundless when the U.S. ruling circles openly stated that the South Korean army is at U.S. disposal wherever and whenever it wants it.

The U.S. imperialists order out the puppet force whenever the South Korean people's patriotic resistance

against the precarious U.S. colonial rule in South Korea reaches a climax. In 1950, they instigated the puppet army to start the Korean war. It was also the U.S. army commander in South Korea who mobilized puppet troops to suppress the patriotic struggle of the South Korean students and people against the "Seoul-Tokyo treaty" and Japanese comeback to South Korea.

The dispatch of troops to South Vietnam is another eloquent proof that the Seoul puppet force is a U.S. mercenary army. The U.S. imperialists have long prepared for dispatching South Korean troops to South Vietnam. To this end, they trained the puppet army for jungle warfare, kept in a file names of soldiers to be sent to South Vietnam, and reorganized combat units accordingly.

Starting with its first dispatch of troops in 1964, the number of South Korean soldiers in South Vietnam has reached the mark of 50,000.

In short, the South Korean army is under complete control of the U.S. aggressors in South Korea.

It is only natural, under the circumstances, the South Korean people's struggle is getting fiercer day by day against U.S. colonial rule, for independence.

SIGNING
(Dispatch of troops to S. Vietnam)



"The International Consortium"

RECENTLY there appeared a new organization called "International Economic Consultative Organization for South Korea," also known as the International Consortium, whose participants are the U.S., Britain, West Germany, Japan, France, Italy, Holland, Australia, Canada, Belgium, and Switzerland.

Of course, there has been much groundwork for this. In 1961 the Washington government bid the South Korean puppet regime to approach directly West Germany, France, and other countries on this matter. There were a series of secret talks between the U.S. and the "World Bank," and Japan, West Germany and other states about providing loans to South Korea.

In this Consortium the U.S. plays the first fiddle. The U.S. has turned South Korea, during the past 20-odd years of its occupation, into a colonial market and military base. It is the ruler of South Korea, politically and militarily, thanks to what they call aid. The South Korean economy is in the hands of the U.S. monopolists.

Then one may ask: Why does Washington open the door of its monopoly market in South Korea and make a Consortium? The answer is a simple one. Because of the aggravating crisis of the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea.

The South Korean people are becoming more vocal against the U.S. "aid" which has brought them nothing but ruin and suffering. The people demand self-sustenance and independence. And this made the policy makers of Washington greatly confused, and they are working to find a new method.

The worsening U.S. economy is another reason. So much so Washington is forced to reduce "aid" to South Korea. The world has seen Washington's moves for safeguarding the dollar and forcing its satellites and allies to bear bigger loads of U.S. war expenses while lessening "foreign aid."

Now their brainchild is the Consortium. Washington has ordered the "World Bank," a tool of Wall Street, to conceive such an organ-

ization of international monopolists for South Korea. Then, the U.S. figures, these countries will share the cost of U.S. rule in South Korea, and South Korea, in its turn, will be in a firmer grip of foreign capital. In short, the projected Consortium is nothing but a tool of "collective colonialism" of a group of imperialist powers.

Purposes and functions of this set-up will make this point clearer. How and what credits and loans will be made available, how capital invested will be guaranteed for the maximum security and profit, how rivalry in investing will be avoided, how the waste of capital will be prevented—all these are what the Consortium aims for. Moreover, this "credit for South Korea" body is empowered to review the South Korean puppet government's "economic plans," the outlay and utilization of funds provided by it. When it regards anything detrimental to its interests, the Consortium can give the Seoul regime "recommendations," which the latter has to follow through. Differently put, it can hold sway over all the spheres of South Korea's economy. It goes without saying that the Consortium has been established for the very aim to protect the safety of investment and colonial super profit.

It must be noted, however, aims of the U.S. and other member countries are not always identical. As far as the U.S. is concerned, it hopes to kill two birds with one stone. First, to consolidate its economic rule in South Korea with the help of Japan, West Germany, and others through the Consortium in which the U.S.-dominated World Bank is playing the main part; secondly, to ward off the brunt of the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle by shielding its plunder behind a name of international character.

On the other hand, the Japanese militarists are not without their own plans. To Tokyo, the projected credit body will serve as a political and economic vehicle for penetrating into South Korea. Former Japanese Foreign Minister Shiina

(Continued from page 36)

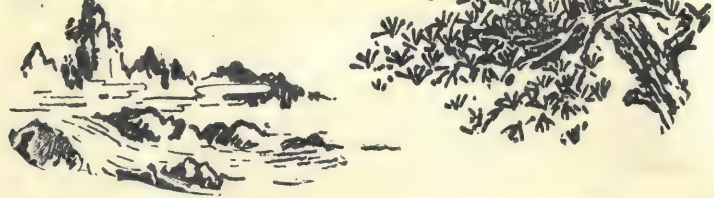
Washington rulers have endeavoured in every way to hold South Korea as their colony and military base. They answer the desire of the people for the country's unification with the fascist terror. They ignore the world public who demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

As nothing can shield the sky and block the sea, no one can keep divided for ever the Korean people, a

homogeneous nation with a long history.

The South Korean people are fighting the U.S. imperialists and the Seoul puppets, their voice for unification without outside interference is getting louder. The Korean people, united as one, will without fail drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and break down the cursed demarcation line. When the country is united, national treasures will be multiplied and culture further be enriched.

Sukdam Kookok



There is a scenic place named Sukdam Kookok near the city of Haijoo on the west coast of our country.

A crystal stream runs twisting through deep valleys of high imposing mountains. The stream makes nine bends and turns, hence the name of Sukdam Kookok (Nine valleys of Sukdam).

The place became popular first with the famous poem "Kookok-ka" (Ode to Nine Valleys) by Ri Ryool Kok, a patriotic scholar of mediaeval Korea. As a matter of fact, Sukdam Kookok was his home, and he dedicated a verse to every valley.

The gateway to the scenic place is a big rock, from which one can command a majestic view—a wide, brimming reservoir hemmed in by picturesque pine groves mirroring in the water. Here starts the first valley.

After the country's liberation on August 15, 1945, the stream was embanked and a reservoir

appeared, which brings every year a bumper crop to the adjacent plains.

Around the beautiful reservoir are the first, second, third, and fourth bends of the stream. A pine wood studded with azalea dancing on the river is the second turn; then the stream looks up to the cliffs touching the sky where sea-gulls fly above the evergreens. There are songs of warblers too. Passing through the third valley, the boat floats down to meet a small islet capped with verdured pine trees. Here is the fourth valley. Deserting the boat one may find a footpath along the stream which leads to a pine wall of rocks. Around the bend is the fifth valley, perhaps the most enchanting among the nine spots.

Nature shows here a perfect harmony of grandeur and tenderness with its woods of aged elms floating on the lake, whose shore is dotted with blue-tiled pavilions and arbours. Then there is the

"Sohyun," an old school behind old maidenhair trees. This building was where Ri Ryool Kok taught his disciples and wrote. He has volumes on philosophy, pedagogy, national defence, and social reform. Besides its charm, the school building presents a model of schools of the past eras. Particularly, one arbour is famous. It is said that Ri Ok San, Ri Ryool Kok's sister, used to play on the "Kumoongo," a Korean stringed instrument, in this pavilion for her brother. The arbour is a charming one with its unique architectural beauty.

Tracing up along the stream further, one will reach the sixth turn of flat rocks, the favourite place of anglers. The seventh valley is admired for its flaming maple. The crystal clear flow sings at the eighth turn before reaching the ninth valley of mysteriously shaped rocks and stones and old trees. Nature is best in Sukdam Kookok in all seasons, from the spring scenery at the first valley to the winter at the ninth.

Now a museum stands where the old domicile of Ri Ryool Kok was, and a rest home on the reservoir. Every year vacationers from every corner of the country come here to admire beautiful Nature and historical remains of the land.

stated openly: "If Japan's economic aid to South Korea is channelled through this organization, one advantage is that it will alleviate the South Korean people's fear of 'Japanese economic advancement.'" All the other member states, too, are to seek their own ends. They all want to build an aggressive foothold in South Korea.

All this shows that the Consortium is set up by no means for helping the recovery of South Korea's economy but it is an instrument of neo-colonialism for economic pillage and aggression. And the already-ruined South Korean economy by the U.S. is now confronted with the collective domination by the world monopolists. They are going over the South Korean puppet government's economic policy and plans to make

their investments more profitable. In this, the interests of the South Korean people are totally ignored. All decisions are made even without hearing views of the South Korean puppet regime!

From the above it is crystal clear that when the Consortium has the South Korean economy under its thumb, South Korea's outlook will be gloomier, the South Koreans' plight will get worse, and South Korea will be chained to colonial slavery doubly and trebly. And the Consortium, an international tool of aggression, on its part, will intensify more national and class antagonism in South Korea, call forth the outburst of the South Korean people's indignation, and aggravate U.S. crisis in South Korea still more.

THE 1884 COUP

First Bourgeois Reformist Movement in Korea

RIM KWANG CHUL

IN the late 19th century aggressive designs of the capitalist powers of the West on Korea became more open. It was around this time when some progressive intellectuals of Korea came out to demand reforms and modern industries. Before long they were welded into a political force which had to be reckoned with. It must be pointed out that these people were influenced by the Practical School which had appeared in the 17th century.

All this meant the speedy social and economic disintegration of feudalism to be replaced with capitalism. At the same time, the new trend was a reflection of the time—Korea was confronted with foreign aggression, and to safeguard the country's independence was a pressing problem.

Kim Ok Kyoon and his fellow young intellectuals got together and began to study the rapidly changing international situation, political and social systems of various countries, modern science and culture. Soon their circle enlarged. They were for introducing all progressive elements to Korea. This group was known in Korean history as the "Reformist Group" or "Independence Party."

The reformists persuaded the king to send able young people to foreign countries for studies on the one hand, and, on the other, set up a modern printing shop to publish a newspaper and books. In 1883 the first modern newspaper of Korea, "Hansung Soonbo," appeared; it was a sort of the government paper. This paper championed reforms and modernization of the country. It played a role of enlightenment instilling in the people reformist ideas. Then they tried to reorganize the metropolitan police and build up a modern army. It was their views that the armed forces would be needed not only for the defence of the country's independence but also for making effective political reforms they were planning. At the same time highways were built for the development of transportation, and a series of measures were taken for modern industries.

It must be stated that all these steps were timely and proper for promoting the budding capitalist relations of economy and accelerating

the modernization of the country.

But the conservative officeholders, well entrenched in the court, hindered in every way the reformist moves. Moreover, the progressives were dismissed from office and persecuted. Thus, the antagonism between the conservatives and progressives, the contradiction between the flunkey force and the patriotic force, became very acute. Now Kim Ok Kyoon and his group were convinced. Unless they remove the greedy and bull-headed conservatives, no reforms were feasible. And plans were laid for a decisive measure, a coup.

In this, they first of all had to weigh very

After the coup the reformists set up a new government and issued their programme



carefully delicate relations among foreign countries: the conservatives were backed by China.

In 1884 France and China were on the verge of war from the French invasion of Indochina. Japan sided with France. The reformists reached the conclusion that time was ripe for them to do away with the opponents. They anticipated that if the conservatives were removed, China could not very well interfere in the affairs of Korea, and that Japan could be used to their end.

In December 1884 they staged a coup when a party was arranged to celebrate the opening of a new post office which was established on their initiative—the first step in reorganizing the country's postal system. As planned, they punished the leading conservative figures and set up a new government. And it published its programme: it called for an end to feudal hereditary status, for equality, for freedoms to the people, and for gradual transformation of the absolute monarchy into a modern state and social system; it promised to remove the exploitation and tyranny by the feudal officials and build modern industries, transportation, education, and armed forces. But the new government was short-lived. Before the reformists could have an army of its own, the remnants of the conservative elements succeeded in bringing in some 1,500 Chinese troops. When things looked unfavourable the Japanese breaking a secret promise of help fled. In the end, the coup failed and the reformists took refuge in foreign lands. The movement of Kim Ok Kyoon and other reformists suffered a setback.

The first and foremost reason for their failure was that in pushing through such historic reforms they ignored totally the revolutionary advance of the broad masses, solely relying on their own meagre strength.

Another reason was that in their movement for prosperity and independence of the country they neglected to ask the support of the patriotic-minded people. Instead, they hoped to take advantage of the complex international situation. Nor was their programme thoroughly democratic.

However, it should be stated that the 1884 coup was an event of no little significance in the modern history of Korea. The thoughts of the reformists and the coup awakened the people from their long slumber and propelled the bourgeois national movement in Korea.

The 1884 coup was for correcting the backward feudal social system into a modern, capitalist one and for safeguarding the country's independence from the foreign aggressors. At the same time, it illustrated the emergence of a new era in Korea, the era of the vigorous bourgeois national movement joining with the forces against feudalism and foreign aggression.

THE PATH OF MY CHOICE

IM TAI HEUI *****

SOME days ago I received a copy of my new book "On Hyperpiesia."

Though it was not my first book my heart pounded as if it were my maiden work when I held it in my hand. Perhaps, it was because the book is the fruit of the forty years of work.

Yes, I have spent some forty years in studying and fighting hypertension, one of the difficult fields of modern medicine!

In the span of sixty years I had seen different parts of the world.

I was in Japan to take up French literature, then crossed the Pacific to study medicine in the United States. Before I knew it, now I have a head with grizzled hair. When I picked up the book, before my mind's eye a moving panorama of my life of sixty years appeared. Sixty years of tears and laughter—a chequered life. It taught me how man should live and what path he should follow.

A Man Without a Country

My father was a landlord and an Elder of the Presbyterian Church. So I was what you call one born with a silver spoon in one's mouth. I obtained a degree of Doctor of Medicine in my early years, too. So, it seemed, the whole world was singing with me. Except one thing. There was one thing that darkened my heart. I had no country of my own.

It was in 1929 that I entered the graduate school of the University of California. The university is an old one in the U.S. but I was the first Korean to be admitted there. Many students asked me where I had come from. I answered I was from Korea, but few understood what it meant. I wanted to point to Korea on the map. But, alas! Korea on the map had no

colour of its own but it was shown as a part of Japan!

I felt always they were gazing in contempt upon me and the pains of a ruined nation pinched my heart.

That was not all.

Because I was a person of different colour, I could not rent a room. But I had to pocket the insult as I wanted to study.

At the university hospital patients refused to be examined by me saying that they didn't want the hands of an Asian to touch them. Now it was just too much for me. I gave up my study and quit the cursed land—the United States of America.

I came back to the homeland. After a hard study of several years I submitted a doctor's thesis on angiology.

But who would have expected this? The Japanese professors would not examine my paper. They said that some Japanese doctors had started to write theses on the same subject and scorned my study in macrobiotics as being frivolous.

I clenched my teeth. So even the scientists cannot make the results of their researches public if they are without a country. Then they cannot take up serious matters for their studies!

The intellectuals of a ruined nation were little better than stray dogs. I said to myself: "Go down to the country!" Giving up everything, I retired into my home village. The picture of me in the hidden village was the very picture of the intellectuals of a ruined nation.

The Path I Chose

To recall it, my path was destined to be infested with turns and twists.

With the defeat of Japanese imperialism,

came liberation—a joyous, historic event for the Korean people.

But the Americans came to occupy South Korea, and the Korean peninsula was split into two parts with the 38th Parallel as the dividing line.

Koreans had thought liberation meant independence. But the country was divided, and the situation called upon every Korean to stand up and be counted. Whether one is for the North or for the South. Whether one is for communism or capitalism.

Many left for North Korea where the people are the masters, then more in the South began to long after the North. The people who had suffered so much and so long under colonial rule, bore a great aversion to colonialism. So did I. My bitter experience said I should be no part of South, a U.S. colony. My conscience bid. I should go over to the North, a truly people's country. Yet, it was my case—the spirit was willing but the flesh was weak. There was a big brake on me. It was my elder sister.

She having spent some years in America was a long time acquaintance of Syngman Rhee, the first headman of the South Korean regime. Under whom, she was the first minister of commerce and industry, and was the head of the Women's Nationalist Party and an M.P.

She habitually said to me: "You shall not go to North Korea." And I, a man of a weak heart, remained in the South to be the sport of fortune.

When a puppet regime was set up through the separate election held in South Korea under the supervision of the "U.N. Commission on Korea," I disagreed with it though I was an outsider of politics.

In those days I was a lecturer at a university.

One day in a classroom I called the new regime the "government of South Korea" as I thought the name was appropriate, for the whole thing was the result of the election farce staged in South Korea. But my words went against the grain of the authorities. And I was banned from the school and dismissed from the municipal hospital where I was on the staff.

I was greatly disillusioned; now the joy over liberation bubbled away, and hope for independence died too.

Then a new and decisive event took place for me. In the summer of 1950 the U.S. imperialists unleashed the Korean war. I found myself in a

group of refugees following the fleeing Syngman Rhee regime as the Korean People's Army began to hit back at the invaders.

Among the unruly crowd headed for south I asked myself one day: "What am I running from?" I ran into a hill and hid there. A few days later I returned to my home village where my family was—I had been greatly concerned about them. By this time the village had been liberated by the Korean People's Army. To my joy, I found my family all well. In the village the people's government was functioning already—land was distributed among the peasants. I was warmly received. How moved I was! And I resolved to do anything for the people.

I walked in one breath a long way to Seoul which was liberated three days after the outbreak of the war. Seoul which had looked gloomy in the past was now seething with the excitement of liberation. I volunteered to become a doctor at a People's Army hospital. I must say it was there that I came to have a deeper understanding of the people's government. It gave land to the peasants, and freedom and happiness to the people; it commanded the absolute trust and support of the population. It was so different from the puppet "government" which, alienated from the people, knew only suppression and persecution. The new people's power did not ask my past, but inspired me to devote my all to the cause of the country and the people as my conscience dictated.

At long last I found the path which would lead me to a worthy life, the path of truth and justice. A sense of ecstasy and pride gripped me.

The inspiring summer was followed by a trying autumn. MacArthur and his army known as the "U.N. forces" made landings at Inchon, and the People's Army was obliged to make a temporary strategic retreat.

Everyone—the army and the people—was headed for North. I found myself standing again at the crossroads. To North? Or, to South?

The choice was in my hand. I alone. My sister was not there to boss me. I felt the shameful past, then my family background was pulling me back. But I thought, What I was was. More important is what I am and shall be. No, I don't want to live under the rule of the Yankees and their puppets. I have just made my first steps on the correct path toward a worthy life. I must

stay on it, I must go with the retreating troops of the People's Army!

How warmly they embraced me when I caught up with the staff of the hospital. I said: "I will go with you. I will go all the way however long and tortuous!"

I quickened steps toward north.

Impressive Days

North Korea was not an alien land for me, but another part of the country. Ours is a land where the same spring and summer can be enjoyed everywhere and the same flowers can be admired everywhere.

Yet, everything was so new to me. My life in the North under the new government was deep emotion itself.

The war was still raging in full fury. One day I was appointed to teach at the Pyongyang Medical College.

When I received the official papers I could not help wondering. School in this savage war? The word "college" sounded so luxurious as the whole country was a sea of flames.

But, to my surprise, I found all schools were going ahead even in the most difficult situation. The desperate enemy put everything in the way only to make his position more untenable. But our country confident of the final victory was never shaken in the fight against the enemy.

When I appeared to deliver a lecture, some students ran up to me sending out shouts of joy.

I recognized them—they were students who had attended my lectures in Seoul. Among them were sons and daughters of the rich who were hesitant, like me, between North and South, and children of some South Korean reactionary politicians.

But our Government placed no prejudice against them but provided them with every possible condition for study.

I began the lecture. Now no more did I need to worry about what I was saying. There was neither an inspector nor an agent placed to watch me. There I really tasted academic freedom! As I started my lecture, my voice faltered. The bitter memory of my last lecture before a body of students in Seoul flashed across my mind. Evidently some students fathomed my

mind, tears stood in their eyes.

The war ended. One day the president's office of the college called me. They wanted to know what my plans were for study. I said it was my hope to become a heart specialist besides teaching at the college. But they asked me to go on with the study in vessel. Vessel? How could I? After all, I had given it up, or rather I had to give it up, long ago.

They encouraged me:

"Please, we are asking you to reconsider your decisions. Here there will be no one who will hinder your work. And the Government will provide you with everything you would need in your study."

The shoe was on the other foot. I should be doing the coaxing, not they? I made up my mind. I will try. And I will bring it to complete success.

A new vigorous enthusiasm kindled my heart. Soon there was a well-equipped laboratory for me besides a number of research workers and assistants. This was not all. As my research work progressed, I began to tackle the cases of hypertension and arteriosclerosis—the basic points in solving the problems arising in connection with vessel. I had to make an epidemiological investigation and many experiments. On top of it, I had to observe those who were engaged in mental work which would tension blood pressure. The Government designated an electric appliances plant to facilitate my needs.

I was utterly overwhelmed when several thousands of workers volunteered to help my work. I imagine no one but scientists can realize such feelings that I am speaking of.

Now I wanted to observe people of different regions and occupations so as to further confirm my findings. I visited mines, fishing villages, plains, and highlands. When my travel was over, piles of questionnaires were on my desk. Some of them were written on a stormy day on a highland 1,500 metres above the sea level, some at a mine face several hundred metres deep in the heart of the earth.

When I read the questionnaires, I felt a lump in my throat. How could I express my thanks to them!

In the old society one has to knock off the other for one's own ends and interest. But the

New Books

The Era Of Revolution

This album shows the mass callisthenic display "The Era of Revolution" performed by over 41,000 pupils and students in Pyongyang city. The seven-scene mass callisthenic display with a prologue and an epilogue projected the glorious path the Korean people have traversed.

This album contains about 100 photos in colours. English, French, Russian, Chinese languages.

64 pages 255×185 mm.

Published by: Foreign Languages Publishing House,
Pyongyang, D.P.R.K.

very contrary is true in our country. Here everyone helps everyone. It was under such an atmosphere that I went on with my research work, and now the first book is in my hand.

I was awarded the title of Professor; then the Government decorated me with the Order of Freedom and Independence, and two Orders of National Flag.

Now I can definitely answer my sister who used to warn me saying that though I wanted to choose the path, I could not take it: "No, sister, you're wrong. This path is open to everyone!"



Dance "Molten Iron Flows"

Korea's Dancing

THE Korean people who are proud of its centuries-old cultural heritage cherish their dancing art, which has developed through a long course of its history.

According to records, there were already big dances participated in by several hundred professional dancers. Old dances very often accompanied songs—and there were solos, duets, ensembles, etc.

But Korea's dancing suffered greatly at the hands of the Japanese imperialists when they occupied Korea in 1910. The barbarous Japanese policy for uprooting everything Korean tried to bar the Korean dancing altogether saying that it roused the national spirit of the people.

However, in the thirties, the time of the armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung against Japanese imperialism, the Korean dancing found a new path of energetic development braving every fascist measure of the Japanese imperialists in the midst of the surging flames of the struggle for national liberation.

As a result, many dances of patriotic themes and

new militant and popular dance numbers appeared.

The country's liberation of Korea on August 15, 1945, opened a broad avenue for Korea's dancing.

Thanks to the correct literary and art policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and to the principle of national identity, the long heritage of Korea's dancing progressed further and advanced elements of the dancing cultures of other countries were creatively adopted. In short, the Korean dancing became socialistic in content and national in form. A new era was opened for Korea's dancing and a new dancing art was created.

After the country's liberation thousands of professional dancers were trained, an Institute of Arts was established in Pyongyang to this end. Then numerous art circles were set up in factories, mines, co-op farms, fishing villages, where tens of thousands of amateur dancers are enrolled.

It goes without saying that all this has helped the growth of Korea's dancing art.

Particular mention must be made of the dance dramas and epics which characterize the rapidly developing Korea's dancing art in the present era. The dance dramas and epics based on the time-honoured dance language and techniques of Korea are woven with the spirit of the revolutionary era and the heroic people.

Sometimes several hundred people appear in the performance of a single dance drama.

The first dance drama staged in our country was "A Melody at Banyawol Walls." The story was built around the beautiful wife of the general of an army of revolting slaves who rose up against a vicious ruler some 1,500 years ago. "A Tale of Sado Walls" was about a story about the love between the daughter of a ruler and a humble fisherman in the period of Silla. They fought and repulsed the alien invaders. Then there was "A Tale of Okryun Pond," which spoke of a bride kidnapped by an evil feudal governor on the first night of her wedding. She threw herself into the pond to turn into a mermaid. Her unceasing fight in the end crushed the governor and she returns to the human world to be with her husband again. "Ke Wol Hyang" is a dance drama built on the life of Ke Wol Hyang, a woman patriot who killed an enemy general when Hideyoshi of Japan invaded Korea.

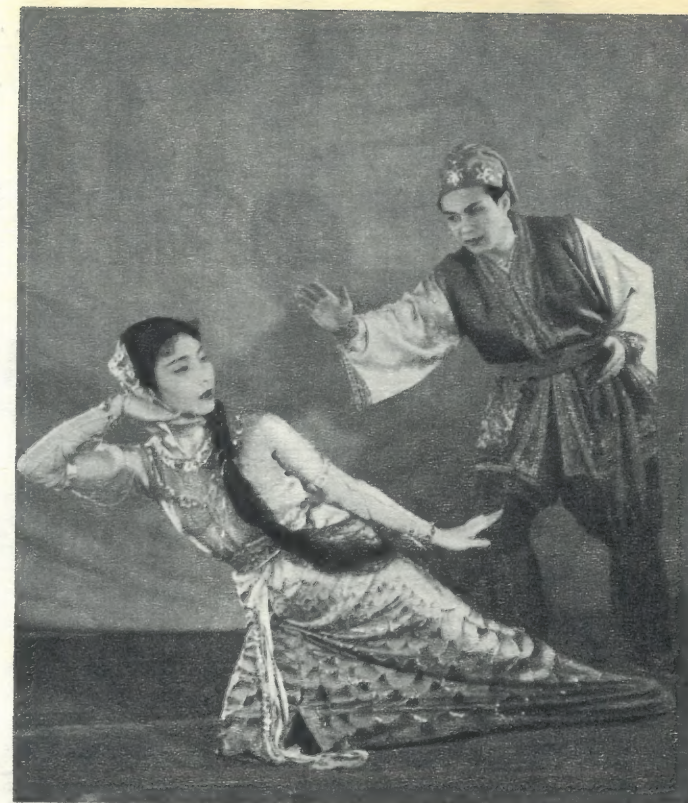
These dance dramas were of great significance in the sense that they were not only of historical and legendary themes but also of contemporary themes.

Among the dance dramas of contemporary themes the following works can be named:

"Under the Blue Sky" projected the heroic struggle of the Korean people against U.S. imperialism in the war and their devoted endeavours for the post-war socialist construction. The dance drama "The Red Flag" was a work on the immortal struggle of the partisans who fought against the Japanese imperialists, for the country's independence and victory in revolution under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Also the dance drama "The Daughter of Guerrillas" was on the women partisans in the ranks of the Korean partisans who took up arms against Japanese militarism. Then there was another dance drama "A Tale of Women Divers" in two parts, which spoke of the South Korean people's struggle against the American imperialists, for national salvation, during the past twenty-some years.

The first dance epic ever produced in Korea was "The Song of Liberation," a work on the heroic struggle of the Korean people before and after the country's liberation; "The Song of Peace" spoke of the struggle of the world people and international solidarity against the war maniacs, for the preservation of the world peace. Then the "Flourishing Chungsan-ri Village" showed great achievements in building up the countryside; "On the Daidong River" exhibited the new socialist life of the heroic people of Pyongyang.

Such dance dramas and epics eventually contributed to the emergence of the music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland" in which over 3,000 performers took part. The music and dance epic traced the path of the Korean people, their glorious historical path of victory and glory. It covered the time of Japanese occupation of Korea, the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean communists, Korea's liberation, the Patriotic War of Liberation, and the Chullima period.



A scene from "A Tale of Okryun Pond"

Indeed the work showed the best of Korea's dancing.

Then there was another music and dance drama "Under the Red Sun," which projected the Korean people's struggle starting from the period of armed

Peasant dance



Folk dance "Drum Dance"



Korean Women's Volleyball Team

KANG CHUL KOO

THE history of Korea's volleyball is rather short compared with other sports, but the women's volleyball has made swift progress.

It was in 1955 that the first women's volleyball team of Korea appeared on the international arena. It took part in the 5th World Youth and Students' Festival, where it won the fifth place.

A year later our girls competed in the world volleyball championships which was held in Paris. Though our girls were little experienced they defeated the volleyball teams from Austria, Holland, Brazil, and the United States, and they won the seventh place.

Particular mention must be made of Kim Choon Yung, captain of the Korean team in connection with the Paris championships. She was named as one of the best five women volleyball players of the world.

After the Paris games, the Korean



The coach discussing about tactics with players

women's volleyball began to take a distinct place in the volleyball world and made a rapid advance.

Then came the Asian regional volleyball preliminaries for the To-

kyo Olympics. The games were held in India in 1963, and our girls partook playing six games. Our team won over the six teams, including the South Korean team, with a score

struggle against Japanese imperialism to the Chullima period.

As shown above, all these dance dramas and epics of revolutionary themes were built on the people's patriotic struggle for the country's liberation, for the people's happiness, and for justice and progress.

In addition to these big works many works of small scale and suits appeared.

Particularly, the "Jango Dance," "Sword Dance," "Fan Dance," "Drum Dance," "A Cowherd and a Maiden," "Molten Iron Flows" were widely performed in foreign countries, too. All these works reflected faithfully the life while artistically they are simple, clear, easy, and natural.

It is the language of Korea's dancing to depict the Korean people who stand for justice. The men's movements are vigorous, energetic, militant, flowing, and humorous yet not light. The women's—graceful, persevering, soft, sharp, bright, and adroit.

However, it must be stressed that the dancing movements do not confine themselves to express what are required of them. The dance language of Korea does not seek after external expressions, but it aims to speak of one's inner world, ten with one movement, not one with ten movements. It projects dynamics in stillness, and quietude in motion.

Today Korea's dancing, a phase of the honoured cultural heritage of the Korean people, is acclaimed highly at home and abroad.

of 3:0 each time.

Two years later the Korean women's volleyball team met the world's strong teams at the international friendly volleyball tournaments in Tbilisi. Korea was represented not by a national team, but by the "Locomotive team," which made a good showing. It beat the Japanese team, one of the world's best, with a score of 3:1 and gained the second place.

It goes without saying that such results emboldened the Korean women volleyball players' confidence. And they worked hard too.

Last September the Soviet women's volleyball team came to Pyongyang; the visiting Soviet team is known as one of the strongest in the world—the winner at the 1965 European championships and runner-up at the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. They played three matches with the Korean women's team. Home girls swept the series with the scores of 3:2, 3:1, and 3:1.

In the matches the Korean players exhibited with much success the tactics of quick smashing and swift pass. Along with their attack, their defence was termed as impregnable.

Of the six girls of the Korean women's team, the captain is Kim Eun Ja who has won fame on the international arena—she has played

more than twenty games with teams from foreign lands at home and abroad.

Along with Kim Eun Ja, Kang Ok Soon is also in the limelight, a fine player not only good at hitting the ball on the slug, but at the rapid attack as well.

In the second matches with the Soviet team our girls were behind 11:12 in the fourth game. But her four successful rapid attacks helped turn the tables in our favour—15:12.

Another good slugger is Kim Jeung Bok. It is true that her volleyball playing record is a rather short one compared with Kim Eun Ja and Kang Ok Soon. She made her international debut in Tbilisi. Since then, she has become one of the celebrated women volleyballers of Korea. That she was an athlete for years came in very handy—she has power, speed, and good judgement. Particularly, her sideways smashes are famous.

And another attacking player Ri Choon Ok is a well-known Korea's girl volleyball player too.

Then there are Rim Yung Sook and Ryum Choon Ja who are good at passing, defence, and at attack.

In addition to these six girls, the team has many girls on the roster.



In September last year the Soviet Union and Korean national teams met three times in Pyongyang. The visiting girls lost all games. The photo shows one of the matches

These girls are good rivals to each other in training games. But they all work together to improve skills.



A Volleyball Champion

KIM EUN JA, captain of the Korean women's national volleyball team, born into a fisherman's family, spent her childhood on the seashore. She used to have a good running on the sand beach. And in her middle-school days she was a good runner and volleyball player.

When she was in the second year

Player Kim Eun Ja

of the middle school, she also attended the children's sports school, where she learned much. This lasted two years. Her volleyball skill improved greatly.

She was a good student, too. About the time when she graduated from the middle school, she was in a quandary. What am I going to be? A scientist? A sportsman? Her father advised her to take up mathematics. However, she could not abandon her

hope of becoming a volleyball player—the thrill of smashing the ball over the net and no rival players saving it!

At last, she made up her mind. She would become a good volleyball player. Since then, she had received a systematic training. She spent 4 hours every day in training, then in the evening too.

The years of hard training was not in vain, at last she became one of the best players of the land. But she was far from being contented with herself. She worked harder. She was determined to become a top-notch player. She felt nothing would make her happier than adding glory to the fatherland on the international arena.

She earned fame at the Asian regional volleyball preliminaries held in India in 1963 for the Tokyo Olympics. Our women's volleyball team won all the games, and, especially, Kim Eun Ja did well. Now she has been named as one of the best attacking players in our country.

Kim Eun Ja gained reputation also at the international friendly volleyball tournaments in Tbilisi in 1965. Her name is now at the head of the best ten girl volleyball players of Korea.

She displayed her technique to the full in the matches with the Soviet women's volleyball team which was in our country last year. In the three matches played against the Soviet team, she as captain of the Korean team exhibited her fine technique.

Tall Kim Eun Ja (1.71 cm.) can easily break through any defence of the rival team. A combination of attack, speed, and power characterizes her playing. Her attacks are most accurate. Then her quick sense of judgement is most admirable, which throws the opponents out of balance. Much is expected of Kim Eun Ja, Korea's No. 1 girl volleyball player.

KOREAN NAMES

In Korea name is generally composed of three words: One is for the surname and two for the given name.

For example, in the name of **Kim Sung Ho**, **Kim** is the surname and **Sung Ho** the given name. But there are some varieties: Some surnames are of two words while the given name is in one or two words, the surname may be in one word but the given name in one or three words. For instance, in **Dok Ko Dam**, **Dok Ko** is the surname

and **Dam** is the given name; in **Ri Ik, Ri** is the surname and **Ik** the given name; in **Han Ko Bang Nyu**, **Han** is the surname and **Ko Bang Nyu** the given name; in **Sun Oo Il Sam**, **Sun Oo** is the surname and **Il Sam** the given name, etc.

It is customary in Korea to say the surname first, then the given name. Children take the surname of their father. Women do not change the surname even when they are married.

Stamps of KOREA

THE 8TH WORLD SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIPS

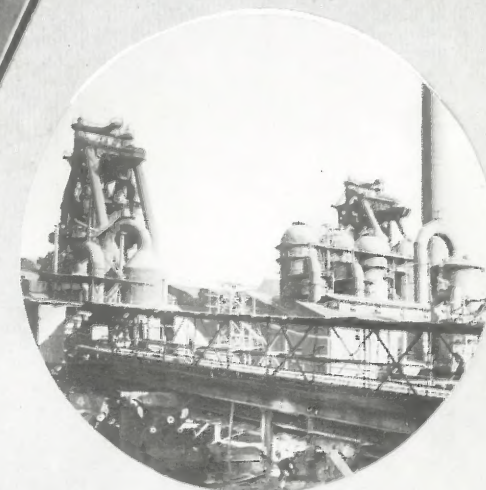
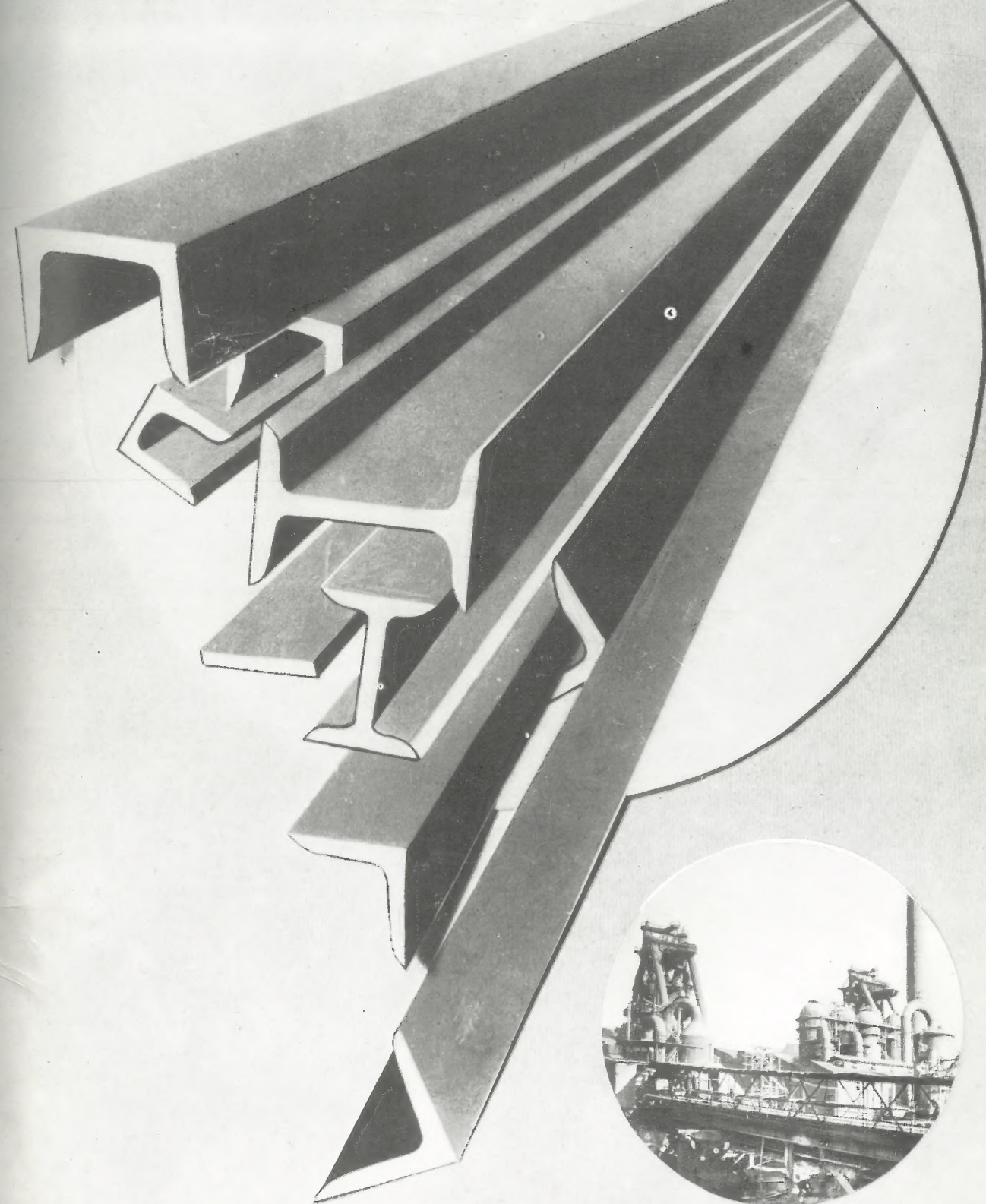
The Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a set of three stamps to commemorate the 8th World Soccer Championships held in London last year.

The Korean team took part in it for the first time. It was the first Asian regional champion team ever to participate in the World Championships. The first game of the Korean team with Soviet eleven betrayed all our expectations. The games with the Chilean team ended in 1:1, and with the Italian team 1:0 in our favour. Thus our team was qualified to play in the quarter-final matches.

Denomination: 10 *jun* each.
All stamps measure 36×30.
Multicolour. Offset.



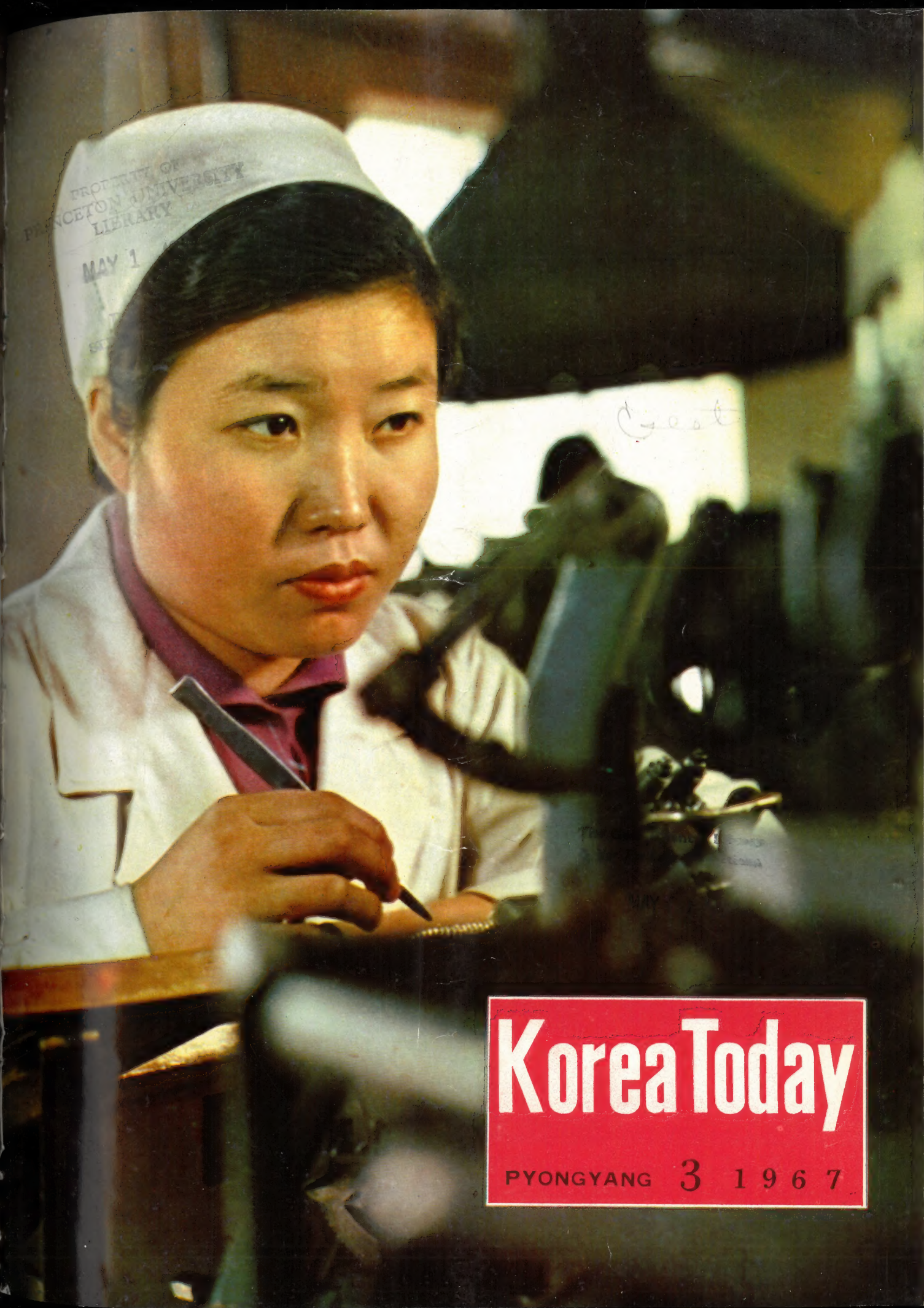
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